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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th Sept.
* PENINSULAR	5,794	T. Leigh	27th "
M. J. EGYPT	5,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,784	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pardie	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Bareham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	8784	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Bareham	29th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

*steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	——	4,119	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	——	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 360.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a NIPPON	Klansberger	6500	25th Oct
a THIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.
1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.
This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd Sept.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 25th August, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,
BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY
Intend to despatch Steamer

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 19th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.
S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on THURSDAY, the 18th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bareh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR PORBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.
S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S.S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on or about 21st September.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.
Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.
Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.
S.S. "YARRA" 4,255 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the 15th October 1902.
For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC"
PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AN POONA.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported Iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Re. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free Wheels.
E CYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
ER YCLES are superbly finished mounts.
P BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
IER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:—
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS,

We have arranged for the rugular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 3/4 inches. Rs 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY? WHY? WHY?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

WILL OPEN
IN
OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS
MANUFACTURING
CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.
OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.
OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS
Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
19, HORNBY ROAD.
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.
BY
CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.
ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad:—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad:—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal":—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.
PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.
TO BE HAD
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

AN AFTERNOON CONCERT
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE
TOWN HALL
ON
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22ND, AT 5-45 P.M.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have kindly consented to perform :—

Mrs. BOLLAM.	Mr. VERNON BAYLEY.
Miss HOME.	Mr. H. W. ASTELL.
	Mr. G. E. THOMAS.
Miss WARD.	Mr. C. E. COPPLESTONE.
	Mr. G. COPPARD.
Miss A. WARD.	Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.
A few Unreserved Seats at Re. 1.
Plan of the Hall at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

S. S. "WORSLEY HALL"

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 17th September, 1902.

ATTENTION is INVITED to the notice appearing in the "Fort Saint George Gazette," of the 2nd September, 1902, and the subsequent two issues, calling for Tenders for the SUPPLY of STANDARD MEASURES. For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY, (Board of Revenue, Department of Revenue Settlement, Land Records and Agriculture, Chepauk, Madras).

R. V. SRINIVAS IYER,
Secretary.

Madras, 11th September, 1902.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Mercantile Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Talakchand and Shapurji, No. 51, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 27th September 1902, at 2-30 P.M. for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to the year ending 30th June 1902.
2. To elect Directors in the room of the Directors who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
4. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th September to 11th October 1902, both days inclusive.

And to transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MUNJI NUTHOOBHOY & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th September, 1902.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive APPLICATIONS for 99 years LEASES on their Connaught Road Estate, 31 plots are available varying in area from 628 to 1443 square yard and bearing rents from Rs. 206 to Rs. 473 per annum.

Further particulars and plan of the sites can be obtained on reference to the ENGINEER of the Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

IN view of the cessation of military operations in South Africa and China it has been notified by the Cable Companies concerned that they have decided to discontinue, with effect from the 1st October 1902, all special arrangements and reduced rates for telegrams to and from the troops stationed in those countries. In consequence the instructions on the YELLOW SLIP at the beginning of the TELEGRAPH GUIDE, "Note C" on page 69, and the rates given for "FIELD FORCE, SOUTH AFRICA" on page 79 should be cancelled from that date.

The restrictions on Telegrams for all places in East and South Africa and the Adjacent Islands having been entirely withdrawn the whole of the foot-note on page 79 marked "§" should be struck out.

On pages 77, 78, 80, 82 and 83 of the Telegraph Guide cancel the foot-note "§ See corresponding note on page 79."

G. T. W. OLVER,
Superintendent in charge,
Central Telegraph Office, Bombay.

Bombay, 16th September, 1902.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the TWENTY-FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company held on the 8th instant at the Registered Office of the Company, 1, Ash Lane, Fort, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 45 per each Original Share of Rs. 500 and of Rs. 11-4-0 per each new issue B and C Share of Rs. 125 (free of income tax) for the year ended 31st December 1901, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on and after MONDAY, the 22nd September 1902, to the Shareholders whose names were on the register on the 8th September, 1902.

Shareholders are requested to produce Share Certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE,
Agent.

1, Ash Lane, Fort, 9th September, 1902.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the six months ended 30th June, 1902, at the rate of Rs. 20 (twenty) per Share of Rs. 1,000 paid up WILL BE PAID on and after MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m., to Shareholders whose name will stand on the Register of Shares on FRIDAY, 12th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 23rd September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. M. PETIT, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 9th September, 1902.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER,
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

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Reserve Fund	,,	14,00,000
Uncalled Capital	,,	5,00,000

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Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$	47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
BATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
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Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :
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Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	,,	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	8 910 000

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9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ ,, ,,

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager.

Bombay, 9th September 1902.

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MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
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Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106

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LIFE ASSURANCE
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Established 1874.

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BANK OF BOMBAY.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTES.

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Algebra, Part I, Langley and Bradly	2	0
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cody Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12

PAPER COVERS.

Views of Winchester College	0	8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore	0	12
The Island of Dr. Moreau, by H. G. Wells	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 1-2	=	— 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4 ex.	=	
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£107	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£85 5-8	=	do.
Bar Silver in London	23 13-16	=	plus 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	23 13-16	=	plus 1-16
Do. New York	51 1-4	=	unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris	25 19 1-2	=	do.
Berlin Cheques on London	20 45 1-2	=	-1
Exchange on New York	4 85 3-8	=	plus 3-8
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	unchanged
Short London Bills 3		=	plus 1-8
Indian Bank Bills 3 3-8		=	plus 1-8
3 months Fine Trade Bills 3 1-4		=	unchanged
6 Do. Do.	3 5-8	=	do.
Interest, day to day loans 2 1-4		=	do.
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-2		=	do.

Extra Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 500,000, at 1s. 3 31-32d.

Shipping Arrivals—"Maria Valerie."
Wheat afloat for U. K. 1620,000.
Para Rubber 3s 3 3-4d.
Rapeseed Brown 33 7-8, Sept.-Oct, Sellers.
Linseed 53 3-4. Sept.-Oct, Sellers. Tone flat.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm, Surats quiet. Manchester quiet but steady. Total sales 7,000. Spot 4 31-32 plus 1-32. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 10,000. Arrivals closed firm.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·46 plus 7	4·41 plus 6	4·38 plus 6	4·37 plus 6	4·36 plus 5
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**	
4·36 plus 6	4·35 plus 5	4·35 plus 5	4·35 plus 5	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	40,000	bales.
Do. last year	18,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain	1,000	,,
,, Continent	22,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	8 15-16 plus 1 16	
Futures, month of Dec.	8·55 plus 14	
Do. do. March	8·39 plus 15	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 3-8
Futures month of Dec.	8·25 plus 9
Do. March	8·31 plus 9

Closing tone steady.

EXPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bars Rs. 19,83,892 per s s Egypt to London.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Silver Bullion Rs. 20,05,593 ex s s Chusan from San Francisco,
do. ,, 230,501 do. do.
Hong Kong.
Gold Coin ,, 37,709 ex s s Peninsula do Alexandra.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 16th September 1902 :—

Cotton	93 bales.
Wheat	722 cwts.
Linseed	2,023 ,,
Rapeseed	344 ,,
Gingellyseed	250 ,,
Poppyseed	51 ,,
Groundnuts	191 ,,
Castorseed	4,233 ,,
Rice	3,984 ,,
Myrabolians	672 ,,
Cottonseed	4,781 ,,

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.		1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand		1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.		1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do		1s 4 9-32d
French France 3 do do	169 1-4	
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4	
Hongkong 30½ Days' Sight	127 3-4	
Shanghai 30 ,, ,,	170	
Japan 30 ,, ,,	151	

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	98—7
1st Settlement	98—5

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS,—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready } Forward }	9 10

Rapeseed.—Tone steadi.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready } Do. Forward }	5 14
Yellow Cawnpore Ready } do. Forward }	6 7
Yellow Guzerat, Ready } do. Forward }	5 12

Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready } Forward }	8 7

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready } Forward }	24 4 to 24 8

Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.
15 per cent. Mixed, Dec Jany ... 42

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone ..... easier
Estimated sales 10,000
Total imports 9,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·45 — 1	4·40 — 1	4·37 — 1	4·36 — 1
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-March**	**March-Apr.**	**Apl.-May**
4·35 — 2	4·35 — 1	4·34 — 1	4·34 — 1
		May-June 4·34 — 1	

COTTON.—The firmer advises received from America and Liverpool have had but a little effect locally. Prices are unchanged from yesterday, and there are many sellers with few buyers in the market. Amongst native merchants some Sutta business is reported and there is some enquiry from exporters for early deliveries of M. G. Bengals.

SHARES—

Bank of Bombay	Rs.	1,265 steady.
Tapty Valley Railway	,,	425 quiet.
Manockjee Petit Mills	,,	1,725 quiet.
Telephones	,,	26 steady.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Bbownnugger 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 1-2
3 per cent Rentes	100 1-4 ex
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	85 5-8
Bar Silver	23 13-16

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

CAMPBELL—September 8, in London, Eric T, youngest son of Colonel A Campbell, aged 27.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRIFFITH—September 8, at Panitola, Assam, the wife of W P Griffith, of a daughter.
MANN—September 11, at Mercara, Coorg, the wife of H M Mann, of a son.
PELLY—September 12, at Chatrapur, the wife of C B N Pelly, Madras Police, of a son.
PLATEL—September 16, at Naini-Tal, the wife of J J Platel, C S, Additional Judge, Jessore, of a son.
THOMSON—September 5, at Calcutta, the wife of James Thomson, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

SWARNAMAYI—RAJAMANNAR CHETTY—September 11, in Madras, Swarnamayi, daughter of Mr V Alwar Chetty, B A., Conservator of Forests, Cochin State, to Mr S Rajamannar Chetty, son of Mr S Rangia Chetty Garu, Professor, Christian College, and Telugu Translater to the Government of Madras.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 1m. High water, 11-28m., 11-51a. Low water, 5-41m., 5-28a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Rovers Football Tournament.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 to-day.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per extra s.s. Marquis Bacquehem will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Tuesday the 23rd September.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED, SPORTS.—The Bombay Gymkhana mounted sports which were to be held yesterday, have been po-tponed to next Wednesday, owing to the ground not being in a fit condition.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—Two young Himalayan bears (Ursus torquatus) have been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. C. H. Donald of Wazirabad, Punjab, through the Bombay Natural History Society.

EXAMINATION OF ARTICLED CLERKS.—This examination will be held in the office of the Commissioner, High Court, on Tuesday the 30th September 1902, Wednesday the 1st, Thursday the 2nd, and Friday the 3rd October, 1902. The examiners are Messrs. A. K. Oliver, Master in Equity, O. P. R. Young, Acting Clerk of the Crown and Dinshaw F. Mulla, solicitor.

RESULT OF POLYGAMY.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital regarding the death of Soondri aged twenty-five years. The deceased was the younger of the two wives of Gunnoo Sotajee, a dhobie, and lived with her husband and his elder wife in Northbrook Street. The husband married her about five months ago but since then there had been constant quarrels between her and the elder wife about household work. On Monday evening last, the elder wife asked the deceased to grind a quantity of grain which the latter refused to do as she had been worsing all day with the husband at Dhobie Ghaut and there was a quarrel between them. The deceased refused to take her meals that evening and appeared sullen. The next morning she was found unconscious in her bed and was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that she had been suffering from opium poisoning. She died the same evening. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

KIDNAPPING A GIRL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday Valli Mahomed, a Mahomedan, was charged before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, with kidnapping Fulibai, a Mahomedan girl, aged 14, from the lawful guardianship of her father, Ismail Rahiman, who lives in Memonwada. Inspector Morris prosecuted and Mr. Sealy, pleader, defended. The girl was missed from her father's house on the 17th August last. After a fruitless search for three days, the father eventually traced her to the house of the accused at Madanpoora. The girl stated that while she was going to work at Cutchee Moholla, she was met by the accused, who on the pretence of taking her to his sister, took her to his room in Madanpoora and kept her there for three days. The defence was that the girl went with the accused of her own accord. The Magistrate in convicting the accused remarked that as the girl was a minor her consent was immaterial. The accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A NOTED BURGLAR.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Sub-inspector Turner charged Damodar Rakhund, an old offender, with house-breaking by day and theft of ornaments of the value of Rs. 38, the property of one Cooverji Murlidhur, a dealer in gunny bags, residing at Vad Gadi, Pydhownee. About 10 o'clock on Monday morning complainant went to work, locking the room. About 1 p.m., the accused broke into the house and entered a room, when he was noticed by the complainant's sister, who was in the passage outside the room. She at once fastened the door from the outside and then raised an alarm which brought the police on the scene. The accused was arrested. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted four previous convictions. He was sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment.—While the police were investigating the above case, the accused made a statement, which led to the recovery of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 15, which the accused had stolen two months ago from one Hooka Gopal of Samule Street. The accused was further arraigned on the charge of theft in respect of that ornament and on being convicted, sentenced to a further term of nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. The accused was ordered to report his residence to the Police for three years after his release from jail.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE MAVJI ANANDJI,

On the application of Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE DOSSABHOY B. MISTRI,

The insolvent applied in person for an interim order, which was granted.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges: Ramchandra Gajanand, Sheik Ahmed Banaji, Raghunathprasad Mathuraprasad, Mahomed Ahmed, Ibrahim Hasan, Vithal Krishnaji, and Girdharlal Tulsidas Sha.

THE R. M. S. CALEDONIA'S CONCERT.

Of the huge fleet of ships running out east, writes a correspondent, there is none more popular than the P. and O. R. M. S. Caledonia, not only for her comfort, luxurious appointments, and speed, but also for the high standard and excellence of the entertainments which are always given by the officers and crew at this port. The performance on Tuesday night was worthy of the ship and reflects great credit upon the management, for such a unique and original production has never been seen in Bombay before. Fun, mirth, strength, musical and dramatic talent were all worthily represented, and during the antics of the clowns the audience was in a state of acute hysterics, holding its sides with laughter and fairly laughing the roof off. The curtain rose a few minutes after 9 p. m. before a well filled house. The programme commenced with a pianoforte solo, excellently rendered by Mr. Laccohee. Mr. Barrett with his "Yarns" kept the house in convulsions, and it was a kindness to the audience when Mr. Kendal brought them down from mirth to a few minutes of solemnity, while he sang with pathos and emotion. After a slight pause the clowns Neddy and Joey came on the scene to the strains of the Caledonian March changing to a "cake walk" time. Their dialogue and "cracks" were received with outbursts of applause, and the climax was reached when Joey did some magnificent revolver shooting, hitting and extinguishing a candle every time, shooting in every conceivable position, missing once only "when a musquito got in the way." The grandest feat of all was his shooting a candle out using a looking-glass to sight with. The audience fairly jumped, they always do when a gun goes off, but this time they jumped with enthusiasm and delight. On the rise of the curtain, Mr. Laccohee gave some excellent exhibitions of club-swinging and was recalled by the enthusiastic audience. Mr. Beresford's "How they nurse Baby," called forth roars of laughter and the lessons taught were perhaps useful and edifying to a good many, on being recalled he gave the adventures of the "Plumber" in a manner which would cause every boy to go in for that apparently exciting profession.

The curtain fell for a few moments while preparations were being made for the Amateur Weight lifting exhibition. Mr. Croxford who was heartily clapped as he appeared on the boards, is a fine specimen of muscular development and is an example of how useful and healthy is the training prescribed by Sandow. He is as yet a young man and great things can be expected of him in the future. His tutor, Captain E. H. Gordon, can be congratulated on having been responsible, to a great extent, for this young prodigy's strength. Several of the audience were invited to test the weights, and it could be seen by the struggles and exertion that they were anything but light. After manipulating with 35lb. and 65lb. bells and bars with the ease and grace of Sandow, he supported two men, one on either end of a heavy bar, a feat few could accomplish. As there is always a humorous side, the clowns did some excellent weight lifting in their own way, doing some noble juggery with a heavy "bread bell" (without casting reflexions on the Chief Baker). Lifting the 1000 lb. weight brought forth roars of applause which were intensified as the bottom of the weight fell out disclosing "emptiness." Their next feat was bending an iron bar with the fingers, though unfortunately they passed round the sham on by mistake. A very amusing cigarrette act followed, and they wound up by breaking a three inch hemp-rope round the chest, with the aid of some soda water. Some excellent and interesting boxing was given, the combatants being well matched and remarkably quick at attack. Mr. Mongini gave his ideas about woman, which everybody liked to hear. After an interval of 5 minutes the curtain rose on the first act of the "Dead Horse", that time honoured tradition amongst sailors, representing the working off of the advance money demanded by boarding-house men or robbers of sailors, giving them a bar of soap, a dozen matches and a suit of bed clothing. The first act showed the trials and tribulations of the animal with its master. The horse led by the two masters of the horse in P. and O. colours, ridden by an "Ancient Mariner", and guarded from the attacks of the infuriated mob by two stalwart constables, proceeded on its way to the "Halls of Justice," with occasional delay, and was politely requested by the constables to "move on"; not even could a P. & O. dividend stop it; nor the sailor's orphan, or anything expect the "Grog oh!" fence where a furious rush was made, this being the occasion when sailors move quickest. The next act showed the interior of the halls of Justice, the Judge looking very stern and severe; his eye keenly piercing the prisoner's brain; the recorder, jury, and finally the prisoner at the bar, the plaintiff and constables. The judge opened the court by a soul stirring speech, which electrified the house, and after the plaintiff had given his evidence, the jury pronounced "Guilty" and the judge passed sentence on hearing which the horse plunged and kicked violently, giving the Police Officers considerable trouble. The last act showed the hanging of the horse, being first hauled to the yard arm with a rousing shanty. The plaintiff pulled the bolt, and the noble animal was no more. The National Anthem was sung and the curtain fell, and the audience cheered and clapped enthusiastically, showing delight. Great credit is due to the stage management which was under the direction of Mr. H. Lewellin and Mr. H. Cunningham-Morris and these gentlemen worked hard to insure the success of the piece, the stage managing being everything that could be desired. Costumes, wigs, etc., by Professor Moase, who must be congratulated on his efforts. The scenery specially designed and painted for this production is by Mr. H. Cunningham-Morris, assisted by Mr. Atkins, and was highly appreciated by the audience. The Caledonia concerts area feature in Bombay and Captain Gordon may be congratulated on the success of the undertaking.

PART I.

Pianoforte Solo	High School Cadet March	Mr Laccohee
Song	Yarns (Comic)	Mr Barrett
Song	Selected	Mr Kendal
Club Swinging		Mr Laccohee
Song	How they nurse baby (Comic)	Mr Beresford
Weight lifting exhibition		Mr Croxford
Clowns	Mr E Samson, Mr P Fletcher,	Mr TiSandow Dr Atkins

Five minutes interval.

PART II.

Three round exhibition spar, Dudley, 9st 2lbs v Letley 8st 10lbs.
To conclude with the time honoured Seaman's Tradition.

THE DEAD HORSE.

1st Master of Horse	Mr James
2nd Master of Horse	Mr Cummings
Jockey	Mr Godwin
Judge	Mr P Scott
Recorder	Mr F Fletcher
Sergeant of Police	Mr H Cunningham-Morris
Policeman X.Y.Z.	Mr Letley
Seaman's Orphan	Mr Beresford
Little Butter Cup	Mr Haycraft
Stage Manager	Mr H Lewellin
Assistant Stage Manager	Mr H Cunningham-Morris

GOD SAVE THE KING.

POONA RACES.

NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

2nd Entries closed at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 16th September.

Pony Hurdle Handicap—Distance 1 mile over 5 flights.

1st Entries 9

10 Mr Mathuradass Goculdass' ch c b m La Bailiffe 14 1½
Selling Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

1st Entries 8

9 Mr D D's b aus g Rescommon aged Rs 900
The Beginners Handicap—Distance 6 furlongs

1st Entries 15

16 Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma 13 2 3-4
The Service Handicap—Distance ¼ mile

1st Entries 10

11 Mr George's bl aus m Ena 14 0 3-4
12 V Major Hazelton's b aus g Patrician 14 0 1-2

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plagues. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Gomekhadi and Dongri	4	7	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsewadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	0	19
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	16
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	2	3	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	8	10	93
Total plague deaths to date	120,055	99,249	
Same date last year	27	44	150

GOODS MEASURERS AT ISSUE.

ALLEGED FALSIFICATION OF CERTIFICATES.

YESTERDAY Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, heard the case in which Mr. William Michael, late senior measurer in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, charged Oswald Kenneth Wrafter, lately a measurer in the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Haji Lalji Hemaney, who superintended the import and export cargo of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ibrahim and Company, with forgery, cheating, using as genuine a forged document, and falsifying certificates. Mr. Murzban, barrister-at-law, with Mr. P. Gondino, pleader, and Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the complainant; while Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the first accused, and Mr. D. D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Goolabchand of Messrs. Edgelow, Goolabchand and Wadia, solicitors, defended the second accused.

When the proceedings opened His Worship asked Mr. Murzban to show what evidence he had to point out connecting the second accused with the charge.

Mr. Murzban said that the evidence of Mr. Michael clearly showed that the second accused had actually shown the genuine certificates of which they had the forged one before the Court. The complainant had shown that the second accused had produced the genuine certificates before him while the forged ones were lying with the P. and O. Company at that time. The freight on them had also been paid and the cargo secured. The fact was that both the accused fell out for certain reasons and subsequently, in 1902, the second accused came to the complainant with the genuine certificates. The second accused also informed the complainant at that time that the forged documents had been lodged with the P. and O. Company a year before. Then it was clear that the second accused was in possesion of the genuine certificates and it was after his dispute with the first accused that he came to Mr. Michael with a view to get the better of the first in their quarrel.

Mr. Murzban then reviewed the evidence at great length. He said that the handwriting on the documents was sufficient to connect the accused with the commission of the offences they were charged with. It was for the purpose of establishing the handwriting that he wanted to call professional evidence. Besides the proceedings ought to have been taken by the Chamber of Commerce and the P. and O Company. But for that Mr. Michael, who had taken up the proceedings, would not have found himself surrounded by difficulties.

Mr. Davar observed that the Chamber of Commerce had proper motives in not taking the proceedings up themselves. They would not take up a prosecution which was brought for the purpose of extortion. He did not know why the Chamber should take up the case at all.

After Mr. Murzban had concluded his comments on the evidence for the prosecution, Mr. Davar addressed the court on behalf of the second accused. Counsel said that this was a case in which he had not to argue against any evidence against his client simply because there was not a little of evidence against his client in the whole case, certainly even not enough to hang a dog on. Mr. Murzban had lent himself to making suggestions to the court but where was the evidence recorded to support those suggestions! The court in considering the case would not lend itself to suggestion, but confine itself to the four corners of the records. His client even if he had lent himself to this conspiracy of fraud could not have benefitted himself as the profits from such an act would go to his employers. Whatever opinion the court might have formed about the first accused he (Mr. Davar) said that his client at least should be discharged.

The Magistrate said that he would not like to prejudice the first accused, but would give his pleader, Mr. Sealy, an opportunity of addressing the court on his behalf and with this view he adjourned the case to Wednesday next.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE PRESIDENCY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, when Mr. Gordhandas Khattau presided. The directors' report for the year ended 30th June 1902 showed that the company had made a net profit of Rs. 1,04,832-10-7 including the balance of Rs. 2,557-5-0 brought forward from the last year's account. The directors proposed that the aforesaid sum of Rs. 1,04,832-10-7 be disposed of as follows:—To the credit of the Depreciation of Machinery Fund Account Rs. 70,000; for the payment of a dividend at Rs. 40 per share for the year ended 30th June 1902, Rs. 33,900; to be carried to the next year's account, Rs. 102-10-7; total Rs. 1,04,832-10-7. The report was received and adopted and a dividend of Rs. 40 per share was declared. The appointment of Mr. Raghaoji Khimji on the board of directors was confirmed. Messrs Manockla Maganlal and Roopsing Mathuradas Lowjee were appointed auditors for the current year.

VOLKARTS UNITED PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the company No. 7, Marine Street, Fort, when Mr. H. Uehlinger presided. Following is the directors report :—The directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders the audited accounts of the company for the year ended 30th June 1902. The cotton crop this season has been a good one in all the districts where your company has presses at work, with the exception of Kathiawar, where the crop was very deficient and your factory there worked at a loss. The total number of bales pressed at your factories during the past season is 47,912 against 59,965 bales pressed the year before. The total result of the year is a net profit of Rs. 58,205-9-11 including a balance of Rs. 922-1-7 carried forward from last year. Out of this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 15,000 to depreciation account and Rs. 6,000 to reserve fund, leaving a disposable balance of Rs. 37,205-9-11 from which they recommend to pay a dividend of Rs. 80 per share, free of income tax absorbing Rs. 36,000, and to carry forward Rs. 1,205-9-11 to new years profit and loss account. Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election. You will have to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration. The company's buildings, stores and engines and small machinery are insured for Rs. 3,46,000.

The report was adopted and resolutions were passed giving effect to the recommendations made by the directors in their report.

Immediately after, an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the same company was held under the chairmanship of Mr. H. Uehlinger when it was resolved that article 1 of the memorandum of the association would be altered as so to empower the company to erect ginning factories, to purchase ginning factories and also to sell and purchase cotton and kappas.

THE BOMBAY UNITED BUILDING CO., LD.

The first ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Mr. D. J. Tata presiding in the absence of the life chairman, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata. The notice convening the meeting having been read by the secretary, the chairman explained that the meeting had been called in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, only for the re-election of the directors and for the appointment of auditors. The retiring directors, Messrs. D. J. Tata, R. J. Tata, Ardesir Framji, W. A. Chambers and A. J. Billimoria were re-elected as directors of the company. Messrs. Hormusji Eduljl Davar and Manekji Horamji Davur were appointed auditors for the current year.

THE INDIAN HOTELS CO., LD.

The first ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday at the registered office of the company Victoria Buildings, Fort, Mr. D. J. Tata presiding in the absence of the life chairman, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata. The notice convening the meeting having been read by the secretary, the chairman explained that the meeting had been called in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, only for the re-election of the directors and for the appointment of auditors. The retiring directors, Messrs. D. J. Tata, R. J. Tata, Framroz A. Vakil and A. J. Billimoria were re-elected as directors of the company. Messrs. Hormusji Eduljl Davur and Manekji Hormusji Davur were appointed auditors for the current year.

BOUNTY ON SUGAR.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee heard at the High Court yesterday a suit in which the Bombay Company, Limited, claimed to recover from Abdul Kadur Gomes the sum of Rs. 9,147 due on a sugar transaction. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the claim but said he was entitled to the bounty on the sugar which would amount to about Rs. 1,500. Mr. Kirkpatrick said his clients had not received any bounty from Government but if they received it hereafter they would give credit for the amount to the defendant. His lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed on the plaintiffs undertaking to give credit to the defendant for any amount received by them from Government in regard to bounty.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

Wednesday.—The barometer has risen briskly to very rapidly over the greater part of Upper India and has fallen slightly in Upper and Central Burma. Pressure is very uniform over the Bay and winds are still north easterly on the Arakan and Lower Burma Coasts. Very little rain has fallen in Burma and there have been light to moderate showers in North East India. A series of thunderstorms and dust storms have given showers in Upper India Hills and in parts of the Punjab. Mussoorie has received four inches, Ludhiana two, Dehra Dun and Simla one, and Srinagar, Gulmarg, Sonemarg, and Montgomerry half an inch. Light showers have fallen on the West Coast, except in the North Konkan, where Bombay has received 6 inches, and Ratnagiri 2 1-2. Light to moderately heavy showers are reported from Mysore and the Deccan; and showers have been more general in the Central Provinces. Bangalore has received 3 1-2 inches, Hyderabad in the Deccan and Chanda two inches, and Ahmednagar, Poona and Indore one. The combined action of rain in the Punjab and snow in Kashmir has reduced the temperature considerably to very lagely below normal in Kashmir and North and Central Punjab.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

DHULIA, SEPT. 16.

Rain'all 32 cents. Raining at intervals.

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 17.

Rainfall 2·50 inches.

AHMEDNAGAR, SEPT. 17.

Rainfall 1 inch. Weather is cloudy and unsettled Recent rains have improved prospects of the crop. A break in the rain is desirable.

BARSI, SEPT. 17.

Rainfall 2·40 inches. Recent heavy rains being local. A break in the rains is desirable. Weather is cloudy and unsettled.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla		Esplade.		Fort.		Colaba	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	51	48	51	02	54	42	56	69
Wednesday, 17th Sept	6	10	7	60	7	96	5	98
Total	57	58	61	62	62	38	62	67
Total fall to Sept. 17th 1901	33	48	34	05	37	43	74	93
Total fall to Sept. 17th 1900	69	49	70	97	69	86	66	10

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LINES.

Summary of rainfall at the following stations up to week ending Friday, 5th September :—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	20	15	Ghoti	34	11
Raver	12	98	Badwad	14	19
Nimbhora	13	99	Varangaon	17	50
Bhadli	17	20	Hatgi	11	97
Jalgaon	14	80	Mohol	8	13
Shirsoli	16	78	Madha	5	47
Bhasawad	13	48	Barsi Junction	4	45
Mahoji	18	67	Kem	8	38
Pachora	15	47	Jeur	8	5
Kalgaon	7	79	Poonalvadi	3	37
Chalisgaon	12	21	Diksal	5	5
Naydongri	12	32	Lonavla	124	3
Nandgaon	15	87	Neral	85	53
Manmad	14	54	Dhond	7	94
Lasalgaon	21	70	Kassara	86	8
Khervadi	12	2	Talegaon	31	65
Nasik	20	2	Rajmane	18	63
Devlali	22	78			

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 17TH SEPTEMBER.

Stations.	Pressure at 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·82	Calm	5	91·9	67·1	82	0·27	9·82	−5·35
Sirsa	29·84	NNE	7	96·8	71·6	77	0·05	4·87	−6·25
Delhi	29·78	NW	4	92·2	73·6	77	0·30	29·37	+ 3·38
Agra	29·76	NW	4	93·0	76·4	71	..	21·76	−2·03
Cawnpore	29·78	SE	2	92·3	79·1	93	..	25·17	−3·60
Allahabad	29·76	ENE	2	91·6	69·3	87	..	36·88	+3·16
Jhansi	29·80	NE	2	93·2	77·1	86	..	30·38	−3·36
Jacobabad	29·80	N	4	103·1	72·1	91	0·16	1·95	−0·55
Karachi	29·76	W	12	91·4	79·2	77	..	9·11	+2·26
Jeypore	29·85	NE	4	98·2	72·1	84	0·16	11·07	−11·93
Ajmere	29·79	NW	7	93·1	76·1	89	0·10	10·92	−3·22
Deesa	29·81	NW	7	95·6	69·1	65	..	12·41	−9·72
Ahmedabad	29·77	NNW	8	89·7	73·4	82	0·01	25·22	−5·38
Bhuj	29·80	NW	8	92·2	72·0	76	..	9·36	−5·35
Jamnagar	29·76	WSW	11	92·0	77·2	79	..	10·17	−10·31
Dwarka	29·87	WNW	11	87·4	80·3	85	..	12·91	..
Rajkot	29·83	W	8	92·9	75·7	87	..	22·85	−2·61
Bhownagar Para	29·93	W	9	92·6	77·8	87	0.14	18·00	+0·42
Veraval	29·95	WNW	5	86·6	79·3	90	..	15·48	−0·62
Nemuch	29·81	W	5	82·5	74·0	94

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THEIR COATS

RENEWED

THIS YEAR.

MAKE THEM HAPPY

BY GIVING THEM CLOTHES MADE OF THE

"LALIMLI" PURE WOOL MATERIALS.

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In Black, Blue, Green, Khaki, Scarlet, etc., at Rs. 2-8, Rs. 2-12, Rs. 3-4, Rs. 4, and Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54 inches wide,

All guaranteed genuine PURE WOOL throughout.

No shoddy mixtures palmed off on an unwary public.

CHAPKANS, etc., made to order if desired.

SEND FOR SAMPLES.

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THE PIANOTIST.

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The only PIANO-PLAYER that can emphasize a melody in any part of the key-board.

It has no delicate or intricate action to get out of order.

It is by far the best invention of the kind that has ever been produced.

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LESLIE STUART, composer of Florodora, writes:—"Perfection is the only word for the Pianotist."

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WHAT we offer you, SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts, The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

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DELHI CORONATION DARBAR CAMP.

CAMP FURNITURE.

LAWSON TAIT BEDS.

HAVING made arrangements for the delivery of very large quantities of all kinds of CAMP FURNITURE we are in a position TO SELL CHEAPER than any other House in the Trade.

3,000 Lawson Tait Beds at Rs. 20 each.
1,500 Folding Camp Chairs with Carpet Seat at Rs. 3.
3,000 Bentwood Chairs, best make at Rs. 3.
500 Patent Heatherby Folding Tables at Rs. 8-8.

Packing and Delivery at Bombay Railway Station Free.

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Special Regimental Patterns Matched.

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SOLE AGENTS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1902.

A FRENCH MINISTER AMOK.

THE bad example of Mr. Roosevelt in making foolish speeches has been followed by M. Pelletan, the French Minister of Marine. In what we take to be post-prandial orations, the latter gentleman expressed a wish to fortify Corsica to aim at the heart of Italy, and to fortify Bizerta to counteract the British in Malta. M. Delcasse is reported to be annoyed. His foreign policy has been understood to be identical with that of the Waldeck-Rousseau cabinet, and M. Delcasse, while as solicitous as any other French Minister of Foreign Affairs for the advancement of French interests, has, since taking office, steered clear of anything likely to bring those of France and England into collision. M. Pelletan may have thought he was speaking under the punka, and that his utterances would not gain a very wide publicity. But he should have known—though only pitchforked into office a short time ago—that the words of responsible ministers fly far. His utterances were provocatory, as M. Delcasse has said, and very unwise so far as French interests are concerned. They will draw England's attention to the fact that France has broken faith with England in Bizerta, as she has in Siam. In honour and by treaty France is bound not to fortify Bizerta. But it has been demonstrated that the main and very deliberate object of French administration of Tunisia has been its fortification, though by the treaty of 1881, French occupation was to cease when the French and Tunisian authorities recognise by common accord that the local government is capable of maintaining order. France has an army of twenty-thousand men there—all of course eager for the arrival of the moment when they may depart. M. Jules Ferry told the world that the French Republic repudiated any project of annexation, any idea of conquest. France asserted herself protector, and from that time Tunis has been to all intents and purposes a French colony. No formal protest was made by Great Britain, the Foreign Office being satisfied by an assurance from M. Barthelemy Saint-Hilaire that Bizerta should not under any circumstances be fortified. With the further fortification of Corsica we have nothing whatever to do. For a hundred years it has been French territory. It has been fortified for many years, and Ajaccio boasts of torpedo-fields sufficient for her defence. As for aiming right at the heart of Italy—Corsica in war with Italy would become a weakness not a tower of strength.

Fortifications to some extent have been constructed in Bizerta. What was formerly a lake has been converted into an inland harbour "the finest port in the world," as large as the whole of Paris and capable of holding all the warships of the world. But, as Mr. Herbert Vivian showed us last May, the lake is approached by a very narrow channel, which there should be no difficulty for a small hostile force, or even an accommodating merchant man to render impassable. "This is a weakness," said he, "which no number of forts and no ordinary vigilance could certainly guard against, and even if the channel were kept free, it would necessarily take a long time for a large fleet to pass in and out. This being so, all that an enemy would have to do would be to land some artillery a few miles to the south, where there are practically no forts, and hold the fleet at their mercy." Thus it seems that the present fortifications of Bizerta, on which France has already expended much treasure, are of very little value. About Bizerta, as she is fortified, we need trouble, but "if the forts were continued to the south and the lake were opened out wide to the sea, Bizerta might become, what the French have always intended her to be, a retort upon Malta and a standing menace to our naval power in the Mediterranean." We have a right to protest now as we had when French activity began, and we have reason to be greatly obliged to M. Pelletan for reminding our still apathetic Foreign Office, that an opportunity has again arrived when we may reduce our volatile neighbour to a more sober line of conduct. There were rumours some time ago of a Franco-Italian agreement respecting the Mediterranean, but the ill-advised utterances of M. Pelletan will have rendered its conclusion a matter of some difficulty—not the less so because Italy and France have been at loggerheads over Tunis for years past. If the reported anger of M. Delcasse be not simulated, we may hear of the transfer of M. Pelletan's portfolio to a more discreet member of the legislature. The avowed aim of the present Ministry has been to maintain good relations with Great Britain, whilst Senator Combes expressed the desire of France towards Italy was the development of friendly relations facilitated by a community of origin and the similitude of institutions.

DESTRUCTION BY WILD ANIMALS.

THE battle between man and the beast in India goes steadily on, and the results of one year's combat are indicated by some striking figures contained in a recently issued Government Resolution. The mortality amongst human beings from the attacks of wild animals was, last year, the greatest on record with the exception of 1875. Tigers, leopards, and elephants killed 3,288 persons, and there were 22,810 deaths from snake-bite. On the other hand, human beings killed 14,301 wild animals and 700,983 snakes. While the tale of human mortality from the depredations of beasts and reptiles was, last year, greater than it had been in the previous twelve months, the number of animals and snakes accounted for were fewer than in 1900. There were, however, 1,361 tigers destroyed as compared with 1318 in the previous year; while tigers had killed 1,171 persons. Bengal and the Central Provinces are the regions which suffer most from the presence of tigers, and more than two-thirds of the deaths due to the attacks of these beasts occurred in those Provinces. In the Central Provinces there were 357 such deaths as compared with 164 in the previous year, and no fewer than 162 were reported from the district of Chanda alone. The explanation is offered that the famine was partly responsible for this increase of mortality, as the jungles having been cleared of game, the scarcity of other food drove tigers to prey upon mankind. A large increase in the numbers killed by tigers in the Sundarbans is accounted for by a larger number than usual of the peasantry being engaged collecting fuel and thatching reeds from the infested tracts of the 24 Parganas and in Khulna. Wolves abound in the United Provinces where they caused 285 deaths, the total human destruction wrought by these animals throughout India being 403. In the divisions of the United Provinces which suffer most severely from these brutes, parties of Gurkhas are being sent into the most infested tracts to hunt them, and it is intended to organise a great chase when the crops have been harvested. Of the great total of deaths from snake-bite nearly half occurred in Bengal, where the number showed an increase of 786 over the figures of the previous year. The districts of Jessore, and Darbhanga mainly accounted for the great rise. In the United Provinces snakes killed 5,349 persons, a fifth of the mortality being reported from the Gorakhpur division. The loss of cattle by the attacks of wild animals amounted to 78,896 head, a number somewhat fewer than the previous year's total, while snakes destroyed 9,123 cattle. Tigers alone accounted for 29,333, leopards 37,473, while wolves and hyenas together destroyed 7,088.

PROGRESS IN CALCUTTA.

THE report of the administration of the Municipality of Calcutta, during the Municipal year just closed, points to considerable progress in many directions. The actual expenditure of the year, which amounted to Rs. 58,62,817, was Rs. 6,18,842 less than the estimate, and when the year closed there was a balance to the good of nearly twelve lakhs of rupees. Increases in revenue from taxes, fees, fines etc., from the Lighting and Sewage Fund, and the collecting department, accounted to some extent for this gratifying state of the finances of the Municipality. During the year the Corporation floated three loans,—one for six lakhs, which had been sanctioned in the previous year, another for five lakhs to meet plague expenditure, and a third towards the end of the year for twenty-five lakhs. Measures were undertaken during the year to increase the efficiency of the arrangements for the water supply of the city. Steps are now being taken to construct an additional reservoir with a capacity of 5,000,000 gallons, and other matters are being improved and developed. The Health Officer has reported that the quality of the filtered water supplied by the Corporation compares very favourably with that of the largest town in Europe. The sanction of Government was also accorded during the year to a scheme for the improvement of the surburban drainage outfall. This is to cost twenty-nine and-a-half lakhs and when it is completed will afford very considerable relief to a badly drained district. The work on all the sections of the Electric Tramways is well advanced, and there seems to be every reason to believe that the conversion from horse to electric traction will be completed in the time granted to the Tramways Company by the Corporation. Big improvements were also made in the Engineering and Conservancy departments, and during the year also the Corporation tackled the difficult question of supplying suitable dwellings for the working classes. Of course the problem, which is always difficult even in European cities, is rendered all the more so in Calcutta by caste and local customs, and also in view of the low cost of rooms; in bustees, it is almost impossible to erect dwellings of a sanitary class to compete with huts at remunerative prices. A block of buildings was erected during the year at a cost of about Rs. 50,000 after the design of the model dwellings of the Bombay Improvement Trust; and there seems to be a considerable demand for such dwellings among clerks, students, and the artizan classes. The Corporation are to be heartily congratulated on even this small commencement. A good deal of valuable work was also done by the Health Department, and in every way the year seems to have been a very satisfactory one.

THE BOER GENERALS AND DR. LEYDS.

A TELEGRAM in another column announces a split between the Boer Generals and the intriguers at Brussels. The mail papers brought news of the end of the Leyds' regime. In that connection it was stated that at the meeting the generals had with Dr. Leyds the desirableness was discussed of Dr. Leyds giving up his position as soi-disant representative of the ex-Transvaal Republic. It was stated that the generals and also the refugees, who are in favour of a good mutual understanding between Boer and Briton, were much inclined to adopt this solution. If Dr. Leyds complied with the wish of the generals it was said to be likely that he would enter the Dutch or Dutch Indies magistracy. As he took his degree as utruisque juris doctor at the Leyden University he is fully entitled to take up a position in the magistracy. With the disappearance of Dr. Leyds from the scene the irreconcilables for the present lose their chief, Mr. Krugar retaining only small influence and giving no guidance worth mentioning. But, said a Brussels correspondent, it is very probable that Mr. Reitz, the Secretary of State of the ex-Transvaal Republic, will take the place left by Dr. Leyds, and become the recognised head of those who will not accept the terms of the Vereeniging agreement in another sense than as an armistice. Mr. Reitz has already declared that he has no intention of returning to Africa, and has openly stated that he thinks to serve his country best by organising permanently the Boer sympathies in Europe. The Boer lectures which are referred to were also contemplated when the mail left—not so much in connection with any political movement as with the object of raising funds for the Boer sufferers by the war. If the ex-generals do address meetings in Germany, as the "Morning Post" anticipates, we do not imagine the original intention will be departed from, and the "strong dread of possible consequences between Germany and Great Britain" can only exist in the imagination of the "Post's" correspondent. So far, the Boer generals have done everything in their power to avoid arousing anti-English manifestations, and it will be remembered that General Botha openly declared that it is the duty of burghers who are desirous to live in South Africa to respect and observe the laws of the British Empire, and to be faithful subjects of King Edward. Any other policy would be fatal to the Boer people.

THE balloting at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for a Trustee of the Port of Bombay, to act during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. William Greaves, resulted in the election of Mr. H. E. E. Proctor of the firm of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Company.

COLONEL JOHNSON, Principal Medical Officer, Madras District, and Colonel Dobson, Principal Medical Officer, Burma District, will shortly proceed Home on leave.

THE irrigation statistics for India for 1901-02 break the record. The previous maximum area under canal irrigation in any one year was 18 1-2 millions acres. The area now under irrigation exceeds 19 1-2 million acres.

THE report of the Commission on Technical Education in India has not yet been published. The names recently quoted in these columns in connection with it should have read Colonel J. Clibborn and Mr. Radice.

THE estimate of Rs. 1,680 for roofing the Asoka inscriptions on the Jovugodo Hills in the Ganjam District has been sanctioned by Government and forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, for very early execution.

THE Canadian Government has invited a party of British journalists to take part in a tour of the principal cities in the Dominion. On the 23rd ultimo the party travelled in a special train to Manitoba, where they inspected the wheat fields.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the construction of the Jalalpur Inundation Canal, about 30 miles long, taking off from the Jhelum on the western side near the northern confines of the Punjab. The scheme has been taken up as a result of a special irrigation allotment granted to the Punjab in common with other Provinces from the prosperity budget, last March.

As some persons in the Police Force in India may have entertained the idea of exchanging India for South Africa as their field of labour, it is worth mentioning that no direct Commissions in the South African Constabulary are now available, since all vacancies are being given by the local authorities to gentlemen who qualify for them through the ranks of the Corps.

IT may be interesting to know that during the Imperial Assemblage of 1877 each Chief got a commemorative Medal—gold, for greater Princes; silver, for those of inferior rank. The Viceroy himself hung it round each Chief's neck; while the Foreign Secretary made a short speech in Hindustani to the effect that this was a personal gift from Her Majesty in honour of her assumption of the Imperial title.

THE total number of cases of cholera at present (Aug. 25) existing in Egypt is 388. In Cairo there were 38 cases on the 24th and 27 deaths; 5 cases have been notified at Alexandrea, 58 at Minieh, 56 at Bayrout, 47 at Embabeh, 44 at Tukh, and between 30 and 40 cases each at Melawi, Abukurgas, Balbeis, and Tanta. The total number of cases since July 15 is 4,278, of which 3,346 have ended fatally and 322 have been cured.

STATEMENTS to the contrary notwithstanding, the Irrigation Commission is not likely to resume work before the end of October. Sir Colin Scott-Moncrieff will proceed to Simla in the first instance to confer with the Viceroy, and, during his stay there, will be the guest of the Hon'ble Mr. Ibbetson. The two Provinces not yet visited by the Commission are the United Provinces and Bengal; but it is probable that other parts of the country may be revisited if time will permit.

THE local Chinese merchants believe (says the "Shanghai Mercury") that the rendition of Tientsin to the Viceroy will speedily bring about a revival of trade in the district. In support of this they say several steamers from Tientsin have lately brought down better cargoes than have been carried for a long time. After all, some of them say the Chinaman prefers the squeeze that he may evade better than his neighbour to the hard and fast rules placing all on an equality. There may be something in this.

A SERIOUS collision occured off the Tyne on August 23. The Newcastle steamer Mercator, from Hamburg, was towed into Shields Harbour in a sinking condition, having had her broadside cut into through a collision with the London Steamer Cluden, outward bound. The crew of the Mercator gallantly stood by the vessel, notwithstanding that she threatened to founder a mile off the shore. Several tugs came to her assistance, and managed to tow her to the shore, where she was beached. The Cluden put back with her bows and stem seriously damaged.

IT is extremely probable that Major Daly, Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Office, will be granted a further extension. As most people are aware, all Secretaryships and Deputy Secretaryships with the Government of India are normally held by Civilians, and can only be granted to military officers as a special case, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State. Major Daly was appointed to his present position for five years, and when his tenure expired, he was granted a year's extension. The extra year expires next month, but as Major Daly's services have been very valuable in the Foreign Department, and are at present almost indispensable, in view of the approaching departure of Mr. Barnes, the justification for another year's extension may be held to be clearly established.

YOUNG Bengal has taken to football with almost wild enthusiasm. Not only in Calcutta, but in mofussil towns, and in every locality that can boast a population of a score of young men, there is a football club. Thus there are twenty such clubs in a moderate-sized town like Mymensingh. Matches are played about twice a week and excite much interest among the relatives and friends of the players. A well-informed Native correspondent writes:—"The mania for football has begun to seriously interfere with the intellectual progress of Bengali boys, and though their guardians are strongly conscious of the fact, they utter no words of discouragement. Cricket has been absolutely thrown into the shade by football, which shows signs of becoming the national game of Bengal."

THERE is no likelihood of the Government of India hurrying their decisions on the recommendations of the Universities Commission. It is undeniable that the time placed at the disposal of the Commission for the completion of its task was none too long, and it cannot very confidently be said that there are no evidences of this in the Report. Having regard to the fact that until now the Indian Universities have not been brought under the official microscope since their constitution, and that whatever scheme of reform may now be embarked upon will probably endure for a long time to come, it is plainly desirable to proceed cautiously and to hear opinion from every possible quarter. As a matter of fact, we believe the Provincial Governments will be given full opportunity for the expression of their views before any definite action is decided upon.

ALPINE ACCIDENTS.

THEIR VARIOUS CAUSES.

[BY A MOUNTAINEER.]

THERE are various principles on which Alpine accidents might be classified. This summer's long list at once suggests a distinction between the accidents, which are really accidents and the accidents which common prudence would have avoided. But there are those who say that all climbing is incompatible with prudence; and a more generally acceptable distinction may, therefore, be that between the accidents that happen when the climber falls, and the accidents that happen when something falls and hits the climber. Let us begin with the former class of accidents.

Falling off a rock mountain is, of course, nearly as simple an operation as falling off a log. One is tempted to say, writes a mountaineer, in the "Pall Mall Gazette" that there is nothing to be said except that you will not fall off as long as you hold on. But the reason why climbers sometimes fail to hold on are various and worth noting. One reason is the glazing of rocks under the influence of frost. What is normally a good hand-hold may easily become a bad hand-hold when it is coated with ice. Another reason is the fatigue that overtakes the climber after a hard day's work. The brain orders the muscles to contract, and the muscles disobey the order. That, so far as any one can know, was the reason why Mr. Hadow fell, carrying Croz and Mr. Hudson and Lord Francis Douglas with him, on the occasion of the famous accident to Mr. Whymper's party on the Matterhorn. Finally, and perhaps most usually, the fall on a rock mountain is due to straying from the proper track in quest of a quick way down. Accidents of that sort are always happening on the most ridiculously easy mountains. There must have been a score or more of them this summer; and one simple mountain on which they occur every year with deadly certainty is the Dole, in the Jura. One climbs the Dole without a guide, and gets to the top without difficulty. From the top one fancies one sees a feasible way down the face, and one may be rash enough to try to follow it. But there is no way down. All the slopes get steeper and steeper, and end in precipices. One may realize this and gingerly retrace one's steps; but every year there is some one who, failing to realize it in time, goes on and slips and perishes.

Falls on snow mountains are also brought about in a number of different ways. The most frequent accident is that which occurs when a party is crossing a glacier, some of the crevasses of which are, hidden by recently-fallen snow. The snow-bridge collapses, and the man who is standing on it falls into a crevasse. As a rule, the other men, to whom he is roped, are able to pull him out again, without injury. But not always. He may drag them in after him, especially if the rope is not kept taut. And if, of course, as sometimes happens, there are only two men on the rope, the risk is greater, and the fall of either probably means the loss of both. It is, therefore, an accepted axiom that there should always be a minimum of three men roped together whenever there is a crevassed glacier to be crossed.

A second way of falling is to tread upon a cornice. A cornice, be it observed, is a crest of snow, blown out by the wind to overhang a precipice. From above you cannot easily be sure where the cornice ends and the mountain begins. You step inadvertently on the cornice; it breaks away under your feet; you fall. The Lyskamm is famous for its cornice on the Zermatt side. Over and over again a whole party has fallen through it and perished; and various other mountains have cornices which, though less notorious, are quite as dangerous. The only safeguard is to know where the cornice is, and keep at a respectful distance from it.

The third way of falling consists in starting an avalanche, a process which, perhaps, needs to be explained to readers who do not know the mountains. The condition precedent of this sort of accident is that a quantity of fresh snow should have fallen upon a steep slope of ice, or of older snow that is frozen as hard as ice. The stability of its equilibrium will depend upon two things first, upon the gradient of the slope; and secondly, upon whether the new snow is powdery or sticky. Powdery snow on a really steep slope will, of course, start sliding downhill on the smallest pretext. The disturbance caused by the climbers forcing their way across it may suffice to set it in motion. When once it is set in motion it will continue to slide, carrying the climbers with it, until the bottom of the slope is reached. They may be dashed to pieces against the rocks, or they may be buried alive in a crevasse. Professor Tyndall was carried down by such an avalanche on the Piz Morteratsch, but managed to extricate himself alive. Tyndall's favourite guide, Bennen—the "Napoleon of guides," as he called him—met his death in such an avalanche on the Haut de Cry. Several such accidents have been included in this summer's list.

There remain the accidents that happen when something falls on the climber; and this something may be snow, or ice, or rocks—three different kinds of avalanche. The danger of getting in the way of a snow avalanche is only serious for the inexperienced, or for those who, for a particular reason, take risks of which they are perfectly aware. An amateur may, indeed, like Mr. Girdlestone, the author of "The High Alps Without Guides," sit down to lunch in a well-known track of avalanches, and so come to grief. But the tracks of avalanches are pretty well-known, and can be pretty easily avoided. For certain ascents—the ascents of Monte Rosa from Macugnaga is an instance—the risk must be deliberately faced. "If nothing came down on you," Mr. Pendlebury once remarked of this climb, which is about as dangerous as the storming of a fortress, "it was all right, but if anything did, you would probably be wiped out." No one, however, is under any obligation to make the Italian ascent of Monte Rosa, so that this danger may really be treated as negligible.

Ice avalanches occur when the sun shines on the ice-fall of glaciers, and the great buttresses of ice are melted and topple over. As they are sometimes bigger than Cleopatra's Needle, it is as well not to be in the way of them at this time; and by rising early it is generally possible for the climber to get past them before the hour of the day when they begin to fall. Sometimes, however, delays happen, and then the danger may be grave. Mr. Whymper, in his "Scrambles in the Alps," tells how a huge pillar of ice fell across the steps in which he had been standing only five minutes before; and the peril from which he so narrowly escaped has sometimes been fatal to other climbers.

Finally, there is the danger of the falling stone. A stone may be kicked downhill by cattle, or chamois, or other climbers. Or it may fall away in the ordinary course of the decay of the mountain under the influence of weather. In any case, though some routes have a particularly evil reputation in this respect, no one can tell for certain when or where stones will fall. They may be bigger than cannon-balls, and acquire an almost equal velocity and it is almost impossible to get out of their way when and you are standing in ice steps or are spread eagled on a cliff. The accidents caused by them are not, perhaps, so numerous as one might expect. But they are quite numerous enough; and the falling stone may be said to constitute the one great climbing danger from which even the prudent climber, who refuses to climb in bad weather or to take any unnecessary risk, can never consider himself immune.

ONE of the greatest desire of plague officers is to educate the people up to protecting themselves. A curious instance of the possibilities in this direction is reported from Simla. A man from the plains with symptoms resembling those of plague visited his brother in Simla, who refused to admit him. The man then turned for refuge to another relative in Sabathu, who similarly sent him back. In despair the man again tried to obtain shelter in Simla, but the whole bazar rose against him and drove him out. The curious thing is that the man was not really infected, which in fact is the reason why the plague inspecting authorities allowed him to pass through. A general spread of the self-protective spirit displayed by the Simla native shopkeepers would probably do more to arrest the course of the plague epidemic than all preventive measures put together.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FRANCE AND ITALY.

M. PELLETAN'S INDISCRETION.

A SENSATIONAL SPEECH.

ANOTHER "TARTARIN."

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

M. Pelletan, the French Minister of Marine, recently visited Ajaccio, where he emphasized the necessity of fortifying Corsica to consolidate the French position in the Mediterranean and as "aiming full at Italy's heart". M. Pelletan has now gone on Bizarta where he delivered another remarkable speech. Speaking of the French ramparts of Bizerta and Corsica, M. Pelletan said there was no desire for a war with England but "Our duty is to prepare for a holy war for La Patrie against any enemies." It is reported that M. Delcasse is much annoyed at these provocatory utterances.

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

While deploring such recklessness British and German papers decline to take M. Pelletan seriously. Some papers compare him to General Boulanger and to Tartarin de Tarascon. The very wildness of his language deprives his utterance of any significance.

British papers sympathise with M. Delcasse, the success of whose assidnous efforts in the direction of closer relations with Italy is jeopardized.

VISIT OF QUEEN ALEXANDRA TO DENMARK.

The Queen has embarked at Queensferry for Denmark. En route from Balmoral His Majesty visited Lord Rosebery at Dalmeny.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPE.

MARTIAL LAW WITHDRAWN.

Martial Law has been withdrawn at the Cape. The Peace Preservation Act has been proclaimed.

RINDERPEST IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Besides the outbreak of glanders already reported, rinderpest is causing increasing anxiety in South Africa, it is continually appearing in fresh districts.

THE RETURN OF THE TERRIBLE.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME HOME.

H. M. S. Terrible arrived at Plymouth yesterday. She arrives at Portsmouth to-day where a great reception has been prepared for her.

The newspapers recall in lengthy articles her services at Ladysmith and in China.

THE AMERICA CUP.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON TO MAKE ANOTHER ATTEMPT.

LONDON 16 SEPT.

Sir Thomas Lipton has finally decided to challenge America for the Cup.

Shamrock III. will resemble her predecessors but will be less costly.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF SIAM.

The Crown Prince of Siam is visiting the Danish Court.

THE BOER LEADERS IN EUROPE.

THE SPLIT WITH THE KRUGERITES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 17

An "Englishman" cablegram dated London, the 16th instant, states:—

A Laffan telegram from Amsterdam alleges that the differences between the Boer ex-Generals and the Krugerite party which have been brewing for some time have now definitely come to a head. There has been a complete rupture between the two factions, and it is believed the result will be to induce the Generals to return home at once.

The "Morning Post" states that the Boer Generals have been asked to address series of meetings in Berlin and there is a strong dread of possible consequences between Germany and Great Britain.

A BRITISH STEEL TRUST.

The "Englishman's" London correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Mails" publishes the statement that a gigantic British Steel Trust has been successfully engineered.

HEAVY RAIN IN BANGALORE.

DAMAGE TO TANKS AND HOUSES.

BANGALORE, SEPT. 17.

Very heavy rain fell throughout Bangalore District last night breaching a few tanks and bringing down kutcha houses in the suburbs.

THE 4TH HUSSARS.

The 4th Hussars left by route march for Secunderabad this morning.

PLAGUE IN MYSORE.

The plague figures in Mysore State for the past week were 974 attacks and 725 deaths.

MEMORIAL TO LATE DEWAN OF MYSORE.

At the instance of Mr. Krishnamurti, Dewan of Mysore, a movement has been inaugurated to-day to raise a memorial to his eminent predecessor, the late Dewan Sir Seshadri Iyer.

THE MADRAS RAILWAY DISASTER.

A MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY.

THE ENQUIRY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 17.

Lord Ampthill telegraphed to the Collector of Cuddapah expressing his great concern at the terrible railway disaster and his great sympathy for the sufferers, and asked the Collector if he (Lord Ampthill) could do anything. The Collector replied that His Excellency's message was received gratefully.

LATER.

Latest information from the scene of accident confirms the statement that the line was patrolled on the night of the accident by a gang of maistries and coolies, and that the wash away was discovered at some distance on the Gooty side of the line and was protected. The evidence given at the enquiry on Saturday afternoon shows that the gang of maistries and two gangs of coolies went over the Mangapatnam Bridge shortly before 1 A. M. On the morning of the accident, the gang of maistries and coolies meanwhile went on and found nothing wrong until they came to a bridge at 207·7 miles, where they noticed that the earth had been washed away at the back of the abutment, and retraced their steps, leaving a man with red light to protect the spot. When they came to mile 205·16, on their return, they found the flood going across the line and the rush of water so great that they were unable to cross the breach. They waited until dawn when the water went down and afterwards crossed by holding on to rails. By the time they got back to the bridge near the Mangapatnam and found it washed away. The Mail train was wrecked.

Both Captain Hearn, R. E., deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, and Mr. Bannatyne Macleod, Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah, were present at the enquiry and were satisfied with the depositions taken. The Collector signified his intention of not holding independent enquiry.

Mr. Shadbolt, the Consulting Engineer for Railways to the Government of Madras, arrived after the enquiry. On reading the depositions he was satisfied and has returned to Ootacamund. Had the patrolling gang not been detained at the washaway they would have returned to Mangapatnam in time to stop the Mail from Madras. The report, not yet prepared, when completed, will be submitted to the Government of Madras by whom it will probably be published.

The names of the two Italian miners who escaped from the disaster and has not as yet been published, are Lanti Gerolomo and Corsi Luigi.

The construction of the diversion so far has progressed and is expected to be opened for through running to-morrow.

UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION.

OPINION IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 17.

The committee of the Madras Mahajana Sabha submitted a long memorandum criticising the recommendations of the Universities Commission Committee. It says the effect of most of the recommendations, if adopted by Government, would be to bring the Universities more under the direct control of Government and restrict scope for the voice of Indian's official and non-official in the direction of University appointment. Members to the new Senate would be practically in the hands of Government, only ten out of one hundred members being made available for election by graduates. It would be composed, it is said, of University and College teachers, specially heads of Colleges, persons distinguished by attainments in any branch of learning and qualified to take part in University business, representative members of learned professions, and representatives of Government but this would, it is submitted, necessarily result in a great majority of the members being European officials, non-officials, and Christian missionaries. The Committee agrees with Mr. Gurudas Bannerjee in the opinion he expresses in his minute of dissent. The Syndicate being elected by the Senate, its constitution, according to the recommendations, is open to objection. It would consist too exclusively of Government educational officers and missionaries, and would admit no adequate Indian representation There is no reason why the Director of Public Instruction should be ex-officio Chairman of the Syndicate, why the vice-Chairman should not be elected. The Committee entirely dissent from the views of the Commission with regard to fees, and do not see the object of the policy recommended by the Commiseion on the subject of second grade colleges After minute discussion of all the recommendations, the Committee conclude their representation by praying Government will be pleased to withold its approval from the recommendations, and direct the revision on lines indicated in their representation.

MUTATIONS IN THE SERVICE.

SIMLA, AUGUST 17.

Mr. McCracken, a senior officer, will be placed in charge of Thagi and Dakaiti Department, as a temporary arrangement, when Mr. Colvin leaves for Kashmir.

Mr. Brereton, Secretary to the Government of India for Railways, proceeds home on privilege leave at the beginning of October. Mr. Hodson, Director of Railway Construction, who returns from home on 15th October officiating.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

Lieutenant Cook, 1st West Yorkshires, Karachi, is permitted to resign his commission.

Captain Hunter, 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Bombay, becomes Adjutant 1st Cheshires Quetta.

Second Lieut. Webb, 1st Bedfords, joins the Punjab Staff Corps.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS Sept. 17—Diniscombe, Capt. Bo. 28th Pioneers, on leave from Quetta.

Haskard, Lt., Bo. 2nd R. D. Fus., on duty from Deolali.

Boulton, Lt., Bo. 1st Grenadiers, on duty from Deolali.

Dillon. 2nd Lt., Bo. 2nd Oxford L. I. on leave from Deesa.

Chichester, Capt. Bo. Oxford L. I. off leave from England.

DEPARTURES Sept. 17,—Drummond, Lt.-Col. Beng. C. I. H. on duty to Agar.

Routh, Lt. Col., Beng. R. A. M. C., on leave from Agra.

NASIK GOLF WEEK.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, SEPT. 16.

This morning the eight players whose scores were best yesterday morning, competed by match play for the Club Cup. Mr. Aitken having left, the next scorer, Mr. Griffiths, took his place. Anderson, of Bombay, easily beat Gibson by 6 up and 4 to play. Steward (Black Watch) also won easily from Griffiths by 4 up and 3 to play. Carter had a keen match with Haslope, who was playing well. But the former got the game by 2 up and 1 to play. Muir and Greig had an exciting game, being all equal in the 18 holes. On playing for the winner Muir won at the 19th hole. The match will be continued to-morrow morning.

There was a Medal play Handicap for those not of the favoured "Eight" in which there were 13 players. No score lower than 46 was returned. These were the players in order of merit:—

		1st Round.	2nd Round.	
Rogers	—6	49	48 = 97	= 91
White	—8	54	46 100	92
Vincent	—14	56	51 107	93
Jacob	—2	49	49 98	96
Stiven	scr.	46	51 97	97
Kellie	—5	54	48 102	97
Lean	—6	49	54 103	97
Millett	—8	54	52 106	98

The other players were 100 or more.

In the afternoon the Scratch and Handicap foursomes played off their first rounds. There were some very good games. In the Scratch foursomes there were 10 entries. Anderson (Bombay) and Jacob played against Nicholson and Muir, and after a close game beat them by 1 up. Kellie and Haslope won an easy victory over Carter and Sewell, beating them by 7 up and 5 to play.

In the Handicap Foursomes, for which there were 16 entries, Northcote and Stewart (both from Deolali) beat Griffiths and Osmaston, who were allowed 2 strokes, by 2 up and 1 to play. Manwaring and Humphrey with 1 stroke beat Stewart and Luck after a close game by 1 up. White and Vincent beat Clarkson and Anderson by 1 up. Rogers and Lean gave 1 stroke to Scott and Millett and beat them by 3 up and 2 to play.

The Ladies played the first heat of their foursome, one round of 9 holes in the morning and one in the evening. Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Luck won easily from Mrs. Stewart and Miss Adam by 6 up, while Mrs. Slater and Miss Fredean beat Mrs. Osmaston and Miss Henderson by 5 up. The remaining heats, both for men and ladies, will be played to-morrow and following days.

NASIK, SEPT. 17.

The four winners of yesterday played off the second heat for the Club Cup this morning. Anderson (Bombay) beat Muir by 4 up and 3 to play, and Stewart (Deolali) beat Carter one up. The handicap was won by Sewell with 47 and 43 equals 90 minus 4 equals 86, the second being Clarkson with 54 and 51 minus 12 equals 93.

Little play going on this afternoon.

One Scratch foursome in which Kellie and Haslope beat Stiven and Greig on the 19th green.

One Handicap foursome in which Rogers and Lean beat Clarkson and Anderson of Nasik by 8 up and 7 to play.

Ladies Handicap was won by Miss Henderson.

The weather still continues delightful.

THE PUNJAB ANTI-PLAGUE INOCULATION SCHEME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 17.

Nothing is being left undone to secure the success of the Punjab antiplague inoculation measures. Amongst other precautions to insure confidence is the deputation of eleven Indian civilians and one extra assistant Commissioner to assist.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S VISIT.

STAFF TO ACCOMPANY THE DUKE.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught brings with him a small staff to India.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

In the Durand Football Tournament, to-night East Lancashire beat New Club B team by two goals to love.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

A FLUTTER IN GERMANY.

London, Aug. 30.—President Roosevelt's recent speech on the Monroe doctrine has caused a flutter among the German press, which energetically repudiate the idea that Germany has designs on Venezuela or Brazil. The newspapers attribute the suggestion to Britain's desire to create bad blood between Germany and America.

MILITARY PLANS STOLEN IN ROUMANIA.

General Brialmont's plans of the fortifications of Bucharest, the capital of Roumania, and of the General scheme for the mobilisation of the Roumanian army, have been stolen from the archives. A Bulgarian is suspected of the crime and he is believed to have been instigated by Russia.

THE KING RETAINS BARTON MANOR.

The King's intention to retain Barton Manor, with the cottage residence and the golf links at Osborne, has greatly delighted the residents of the Isle of Wight.

The King on Saturday took part in a deer drive in Kinloch Forest Ballachulish, Argyllshire.

NIGERIAN FRONTIER.

An Anglo-French commission has been appointed to delimit the frontier of northern Nigeria.

SUCCESSFUL TRIALS OF A SUBMARINE.

The trials of the latest type of British submarine vessels have proved satisfactory. The vessel dives very rapidly, and is fitted with a visual apparatus much superior to the French periscope.

SHIPS' CHARTS: A GERMAN SCHEME.

The German Admiralty have sanctioned the preparation of ships' charts of the world's seas and coasts, based entirely on German surveys. The work will cost £100,000.

IRISH LANDOWNERS' CONVENTION.

London, Aug. 31.—A convention of Irish landowners, which was held in Dublin to consider Mr. George Wyndham's Land Bill, passed a resolution expressing the opinion that the measure was a sincere attempt at settlement, which deserved discussion and amendment.

The Duke of Abercorn, who presided, justified the formation of the Landlords Trust owing to the apathy of the Government in ignoring the growth of the United Irish League.

WESTERN INDIA CLUB BALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 17.

The members of the Western India Club gave their annual ball this evening. A very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen assembled amongst whom were Lord Northcote with his staff, and Sir Robert Low. The Club premises were very effectively decorated under the supervision of Major Moss. The floor was carpeted with red baize and a choice variety of ferns, palms and other plants. The programme purported 21 dances with two extra for after supper. The band of the Shropshires was in attendance.

SPORTS AT POONA.

BADMINTON AND TENNIS.

The finals in badminton were not played to-day and have been postponed to Saturday next.

The following lawn tennis matches were played this evening:—Gentlemen's Singles: Captain Greig beat Mr. Hume, Major Field beat Major Betham.

Gentlemen's Doubles: Majors Field and Betham beat Captain Killery and Mr Duxbury.

THE TILAK CASE.

A QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

POONA, SEPTEMBER 17.

The Hon'ble Mr. Khare, counsel for Tilak, having made a reference to the High Court raising the point of the jurisdiction of the Court to try his client under section 211 I. P. Code, the High Court have passed orders to stay proceedings in the case pending the final disposal of the rule granted by the High Court. Accordingly the case was not heard to-day. Mr. Tilak's bail bond for Rs. 10,000 being renewed.

PLAGUE RETURNS.

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 17.

Plague continues to increase in the Bombay Presidency, where 5,424 deaths took place last week, Mysore in the same period having 785 deaths, and the United Province 426.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

ANOTHER GOODS MEASUREMENT CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Fredrick Noel Paton, Secretary to the Bombay Chambers of Commerce appeared to prosecute Khima Arjoon, on charges of cheating and abetment of cheating. Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Lynch, of Messrs. Craigie Lynch and Owen, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. D'Souza, pleader, held Mr. Sealy's brief on behalf of the accused.

Mr. Noel Paton in his information stated that on Thursday the 14th of August last Mr. Ralph Searle Ranson, a measurer in the Chamber of Commerce informed him that on the previous day he had measured 57, 17 and 11 lots of bales belonging to Messrs C. Callianji and Company for shipment by the Florio Rubattino Company's s. s. R. Rubattino, for conveyance to Aden. On the 13th of August Khima Arjoon who was employed by the firm after examining the measurements slips for the lots of 57 and 17 bales measured on the previous day inquired of Mr. Ranson whether he could not give him an abatement in these measurement. Mr. Ranson after putting off the accused till the next day met him, and accepted the measurement certificate which the accused intended to be substituted by Mr. Ranson for the existing two measurement certificates. Khima Arjoon promised to bribe, paid Rs. 7 in cash and promised a further sum later. Mr. Ranson's conduct throughout all this transaction was prompted by instructions given to him by the complainant who took this opportunity because of suspected fraudulent measurements induced by bribes to measures whom had come to the knowledge of the Chamber of Commerce, and he had been requested by the committee to procure a conviction if possible, of any person attempting to practise a fraud of this description. The false certificates were presented to the Rubattino Shipping Company and Rs.203-12 only were paid as freight calculated upon the false measurements, instead of Rs. 431-8-3 which was actually payable to the company on the true measurements of the goods.

Mr. Kirkpatick after examining the first witness, Mr. Ralph Ranson called Mr. Byramjee N. Parsee, head of the freight department of the Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, Mr. Noel Paton, and one Bhikoo Ananta, all of whom gave evidence, corroborative of the statement set forth in the information filed by Mr. Noel Paton.

On the conclusion of the evidence the accused made a statement that he was a mucadam's servant and served for several firms. His business was to take the slip and hand it over to the shipper. He had nothing to do with the freight; he never gave false measurements, nor did he give Rs. 7 to Mr. Ranson. He had been working in the docks for the last 7 years.

His Worship then framed a charge against the accused of abetting Mr. Ranson on 14th August last in issuing three false certificates of measurements and thereby committing fraud and abetment, and adjourned the hearing to Wednesday next.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

SEPT. 17TH.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect, Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China right.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code Addresses should not be used.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicolas interrupted.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Telegrams for Benguela (West Africa) are subject to censorship.

The telegraph administration of the Portuguese Colonies, notifies that private telegrams in code or cipher will be accepted and delivered at Loanda and Benguela (West Africa) if senders and addressees deposit their books, with the authorities at those places.

In view of the cessation of military operations in South Africa and China it has been notified by the Cable companies concerned that they have decided to discontinue with effect from 1st October next all special arrangements and reduced rates for telegrams to and from troops stationed in those countries.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24h hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 17th September 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	17	1	41 p.m.	...	47
Suez	17	2	55 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th Sept., 1902.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	7	0	1
,, Karachi	0	16	0	3
,, Madras	0	27	0	9

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

SOUTH LANCASHIRES VS. FOURTH HUSSARS.

This match in the Rovers' tournament was witnessed yesterday evening by a large number of onlookers. The ground was in a very bad state and the players had great difficulty in maintaining the upright position. The game, however, was hard and well contested and was distinctly the most interesting match that the first stages of the competition have yet furnished. At the start the Lancashire men had the Bandstand goal at their backs and early pressing scored the first point before the game had been long in progress. The Hussars, thereafter, attacked but the Infantry relieved and rushing the ball down narrowly missed finding the net again. The Cavalry returned to the opposite end and twice in quick succession compelled the Lancashire keeper to save. Directly afterwards the Hussars keeper was applauded for a good save, and the game quickly travelling into the other half the Infantry keeper distinguished himself. Play continued very even until half time when the teams crossed over with the South Lancashires leading by a goal to nil.

Restarting, the Infantry attacked almost immediately, and after a bombardment of the Cavalry goal in which the ball was kept out several times, they got past the defence and registered the second goal. They came again and a long shot being sent in, the goal keeper failed to reach it and the third point was registered. The Infantry were not yet done for they surged round the goal once more and looked like coming out of the scramble with another point, but the Hussars managed to clear the danger. Thereafter, rousing themselves, the Cavalry rushed away and had an opening but the final shot from the left was erratic. Coming again, however, with a fine combined movement they were able to score. The Infantry man in goal just managed to save the first shot by getting down on all fours but the ball being immediately banged back it was sent out of his reach into the net. After this success the Hussars were encouraged to try again and after an admirable dribble the second point was registered. This considerably increased the interest in the game as the Infantry were now only leading by a goal and the event seemed still open. The Hussars maintained the pressure and a most exciting bit of play took place in front of the Lancashire goal, but the defenders managed to avert disaster. For some time longer the Cavalry continued the attack with determination but failed to gain any further advantage, and then the South Lancashires having cleared their lines carried play into the opposite half and gave the Hussars a great deal to do. A fourth goal was recorded as the result of pretty play and after the Cavalry goal keeper had made a clever save the Infantry scored again a little before the call of time. Result:—

South Lancashires ..... 5 goals.
4th Hussars ..... 2 goals.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE Municipal Standing Committee met yesterday afternoon, at the Municipal Office, Mr. James Macdonald presiding. There were also present: Col. H. P. Dimmock, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Viegas, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail, Mr. Manmohundas Ramji, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersy, Dr. N. N. Katrak, and Mr. S. D. Khote.

MAHIM BURNING AND BURIAL GROUND.

The Committee sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 9,342 for constructing two approach roads and a wall at Mahim Burning and Burial ground.

ARTHUR ROAD HOSPITAL.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 10th instant, as follows: "I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of medicines and medical appliances to the Arthur Road Hospital from the 1st October 1902 to 30th September 1903 two tenders have been received, one from Messrs. Kemp and Company and the other from Messrs. Phillips and Company. Messrs. Kemp and Co., agree to supply the articles at the schedule rates fixed by the Municipality, while Messrs. Phillips and Co., at 7 1-2 per cent. below these rates. In these circumstances I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Phillips and Company."

The acceptance of the tender of Messrs. Phillips and Company was sanctioned.

TRUNK ROAD FROM GRANT ROAD TO MAHIM.

Consideration was given to a letter to the President, dated the 30th August last, from Mr. Bhawanishanker Balkrishna Dadarkar, L. M. & S., and 179 others—submitting that for very many years the want has been felt of a direct Trunk Road from Grant Road to the Mahim shore on the north; that upwards of thirty years ago the Municipality acquired land, 50 feet in width, stretching from Grant Road to the Mahim shore for the double purpose of the Tulsi Pipe line and this road, but have not as yet taken the construction of the road in hand excepting a small portion from DeLisle Road as far as the fire Brigade Station. They stated further that a direct road from DeLisle Road as far as Dadar Road would be of immense benefit and requested that the Corporation would take early steps to sanction the construction of the unfinished road from DeLisle Road to Dadar Road.

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Commissioner for report.

NONPAYMENT OF WATER TAX.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"I have the honour to state that the bills, as per accompanying list, are due by Mr. Chabildas Lalubhai for water tax on meter measurement and meter hire, and though his liability was explained and he was several times requested to pay them he has not yet disbursed the amounts. I have, therefore, the honour to request the approval of the Standing Committee, under Section 517 (1) (j) of the Municipal Act, to file a suit under Section 211 against Mr. Chabildas Lalubhai or such person or persons as may be deemed necessary party or parties to the suit for the recovery of the amount due or which may be due at the time of taking proceedings."

The necessary sanction was granted.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

A KATHIAWAR correspondent, writing on Monday, says:—Rao Bahadur Harilal Deputy Assistant Political Agent Halar, who is transferred to the Palanpur Superintendency, will shortly give over charge to his successor R. B. Tambe.

Mr. Watson, I.C.S., who has been on three months' leave, will return on the 3rd proximo and will receive charge of his office as Assistant Political Agent Halar, from Captain Hancock.

It is said that the minor Jam Sahib of Nowanagar will soon be allowed to participate in the administration of his State with Mr. Seddon. In that case his companion and tutor, Captain Hancock, will have to be provided for elsewhere.

The rains have been abundant throughout Kathiawar and break is now wanted to allow of further sowing operations where they have not been finished and to prevent the standing crops from rotting.

The bubonic plague is fiercely raging in Gondal. It has spread also in Rajkote whence people have emigrated in numbers to neighbouring territories. In Morvy there has been no case yet and strict preventive measures have been adopted both at the Morvi station lines and in the city.

Azam Bhima Wala, one of the many shareholders of Jetpur, is nominated an Agency pleader, Mr. Mulchand Monji, as his Karbhari. But the Agency, with whom the approval of such Karbaris rests, has refused to sanction the nomination.

Mr. Tribhowan Tulchand, a Modh Bania of Morvi, has resigned his office as Karbari of the State of Mohanpur in the Mahikantha Agency.

THE Doukhoborsti sect, in Manitoba, have been seized by a peculiar religious mania. They have turned their horses and cows and all their domestic animals adrift in the hills, refusing to keep them any longer in servitude. They are also giving up the use of clothes made of wool or leather, because they are animal products. The men now perform the work of beasts of burden.

THE Melbourne Typographical Society has determined to send out two unemployed printers in order to see whether or not the man can earn a fair living by trapping rabbits. These men will be fully equipped, and they will be given a small weekly allowance by the society. If they be successful, printers who are unable to obtain work in the city will turn their attention to rabbit trapping.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

THE OPERA SEASON.

NEW PLAY AT THE HAYMARKET.

QUEEN'S HALL CONCERTS.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

THE latter part of this week is being devoted at Covent Garden to works of the past generation. Few who hear the music without knowing the history of the operas would imagine that "Maritana," which was announced last night and "Tannhauser," which is to be given to-morrow, were produced respectively at Drury Lane and Dresden within less than a month of each other; and that "Il Trovatore," which will be performed to-night, is a younger work than either. The once popular "Il Trovatore" has been spoiled by the barrel organs, by the absurdities of its book, by the burlesque writers (who, of those who heard it, does not recollect Byron's "Ah, baa lamb"), and by ludicrous features of the cast. From the days of Titiens, the blushing damsel with whom both principal tenor and principal baritone fall in love, has been fated to be represented by "dramatic" prime donne mature in age and massive in girth; while, on the other hand, the hero's supposed mother has invariably seemed much younger than her offspring. There has always, too, appeared to be some unconscious humour about the bloodthirsty Conte di Luna (somebody once translated his title Earl of the Moon), who, while calmly soliloquising upon his proposed burning of his brother and his abduction of the weighty heroine, mellifluously apostrophises the "Stars of the summer night, fair diamonds of the skies." Again none but those who have deeply studied the mysteries of Cammarano's libretto, or the drama of Guttierez upon which it is founded, have ever been able to make out why the tenor of the high notes is confined in the tower, and how, after the "Miserere" and his own lament concerning his "heart that's plunged in woe," he so easily manages to escape to the footlights in order to make the inevitable bow and to take the unavoidable encore. For many years "Il Trovator" has, partly owing to its absurdities, been banished from the grand season at Covent Garden; and, indeed, its last representation, if we recollect rightly, was that in which the part of the Count was sustained by a baritone, who was then announced as "Signor Crotti."

"Lohengrin" will be mounted on Wednesday, and that will be the only addition to the English repertory at Covent Garden next week. Six operas will, however, have been produced this week, and some of them have drawn such large audiences that they can safely more than once be repeated. For "Tannhauser," now the most popular of all operas in the provinces, the demand for places is very great, and extra rows of seats are being placed in the pit, boxes, and elsewhere, the old and roomy stalls being got out of store and once more utilised for the purpose. There were some timid folk who believed August to be too early to commence a London season of opera for the people, but both former and present day experience goes to show that opera in English flourishes best when few theatres are open, and the entertainment enjoys more or less a monopoly.

MM. Scribe and Legouve's comedy "Bataille de Dame" is not even in the original, a very serious contribution to dramatic art. It sets out, indeed, with a title and complications full of promise, but the promise is never fulfilled. Instead of a battle royal between two women for the love of a man, which we are led to expect from the first act, we have in the second and third acts, an unequal combat between a French Countess and a Baron, with all the luck, and a good deal of it there is, on the side of the Countess, and as a consequence, the Countess, wins. In the process, but not because of it, the love of the young man she is striving to save from the Baron's clutches falls to the lot of her rival, whose indiscreet agitation is always on the point of landing him in a mess. The fault of the plot lies in the fact that it is not developed through the characters. In the original they are no doubt well contrasted and subtly drawn, but they have no effect on the action, and the denouement is brought about by a pardon which drops from the skies at a time when they stand very much in the same relation to one another that they did at the beginning of the piece. Captain Marshall's version is the third that has been acted in England. The first, which was by Charles Reade, was the most faithful and the best. It kept the distinction and subtle characterization of the original, which has been in a measure lost by the later adapters. To take an instance from Tom Robertson's version. Henri, for purposes of disguise, is masquerading as a servant in the Comtesse d'Autreval's household. He is continually forgetting this, and addresses Leonie, who believes him to be a servant, on terms of equality. This she resents all the more, as she feels drawn towards him in a manner that she doesn't comprehend. One day when they are out riding together she is thrown heavily and is stunned. On her revival she finds Henri holding her hands, and, according to Reade's version, he is saying to her, "Poor child, poor child." Maddened by his familiarity she strikes him across the hands with her whip. In Robertson's version the words used are "Poor thing," and it can be seen at a glance how this translation loses the force of the original. "Poor child" shows the pity and tender solicitude which would naturally come from one who considers himself her equal, while "Poor thing" expresses the kind of sympathy one would expect from a servant.

Of the three, Captain Marshall, in the adaptation which he calls "There's Many a Slip," has departed most from the original text, sometimes with effect, but often, we think, without it. In order, perhaps, to heighten the comic relief, he appears, for example, to have almost ignored the pathetic side of the very lovable character of Gustave de Grignon. Grignon in the original is by no means a buffoon, and though constitutionally a coward, he is capable of a fine heroism on occasion, as is shown by his electing to be shot in the place of Henri at the bidding of the woman he loves. His appeal to her to remain with him to the last, so that he may not lose heart, is one of the most pathetic and beautiful incidents in the play and should surely have been rather the occasion for tears than, as it was on Saturday night, for laughter. In several other instances one could not help feeling that Captain Marshall would have been wiser in an artistic sense if he had followed his original more closely. At the same time, few playwrights know what is expected of them better than Captain Marshall, and, if we may judge from the enthusiasm with which his work was received at the Haymarket theatre he has again scored a notable success. If the conception of the character of Gustave de Grignon appeared to us to be faulty owing to its lack of pathos and dignity, no fault could be found with its execution in the hands of Mr. Cyril Maude. He treated the character in a broadly comic spirit, and his drollery was irresistible. His entrance was always the signal for merriment, and everything he said was received with laughter. Miss Winifred Emery as the Comtesse d'Antreval was charming and pathetic in the scenes with her young rival, especially in the scene where she discovers that it is Leonie and not she who is loved by Henri de Flavigneul. In the duel with Baron de Montrichard she sustained her part admirably, and befooled him with rare tact. Miss Daisy Thimm was delightful as Leonie, and Mr. Marsh Allen acted excellently as a young man careless of danger so long as it only concerned him, but careful and vigilant when he thought that the safety of others, dear to him, was involved.

Crude melodrama, rather of the tearful and prayerful than the blood and thunder type, made a reappearance at the Princess's Theatre on Monday that seemed welcome to its own particular audience. To criticise in a serious spirit would be superfluous. To indulge a personal sense of humour at the expense of a production which, to do it justice, has obviously no idea of appealing to cultured taste would be inept. The pit and the gallery of the Princess's Theatre are the proper judges of their own entertainment, so long as this steers clear of any absolute offence, and the verdict may with propriety and relief be left in their hands. If the popular Rhadamanthus of the moment finds that it is good, so much the better for the management, and if not—well, simply, not. "The

Fatal Wedding" is the name of the piece, and indeed it is fatal in so many ways and to so many persons, quorum pars minima fui, that the partial success for which a bid is made may not unlikely be obtained. The plot, such as it is, revolves round an innocent wife divorced from an astoundingly stupid husband by the most transparent villainy that was ever concocted by the usual man and woman to whom the scoundrelism of the piece is entrusted. The poor lady has to starve in a garret, to be burdened with one child who is always dying, though he mercifully forbears from articulate utterance, and another who is called the "little mother" and pervades the atmosphere, to undergo all kinds of peril in her efforts to secure these deleterious offspring from the misguided and incomprehensible efforts made by their heroically stupid father to recover them, and eventually of course to emerge triumphant from a series of episodes which have been rather trying to everyone concerned. Such is a mere suggestion of the hash, which is flavoured with a deal of spice not free from a suggestion of the onion. At least it serves to draw tears and laughter and indrawn breaths of excited astonishment. If it continues to serve its legitimate purpose, far be it from me to sneer at what it is my misfortune to be unable to digest. It is not, of course, a good play judged by its proper standards, nor is there very much art to be found in dialogue, construction, or representation. Beyond this, however, it bustles along somehow or other in a mechanical way, with sudden changes from dastardly wickedness to comic relief, from comic relief to suffering innocence; from cheap pathos to the variety show which has to be dragged on in the middle to comply with the accepted formula. Mr. Clarence M. Brune played the hero. Though it would be hard to say precisely whether his hair or his eye or his mouth worked the hardest, they all did their best. The villainy was curdling enough in the hands of Mr. Creagh Henry (handicapped by an ineffective pistol in Act 4) and Miss Mary Allestree, while Mr. Paul Berton and Mr. Victor Widdicombe, assisted by Miss Annie Brophy, were responsible for some vigorous and comic relief. As the distracted heroine, Miss Katharine Pole played with an earnestness which suggested a talent that may yet rise superior to such surroundings. "I've seen many worse plays at the Prince's" said a voice behind me and I can believe this to be a fact. They ought not to laugh, said the same voice some moments later—and on the whole I am inclined to think that they ought not, at least aloud. Inability to fashion the silk purse is a poor reason for insisting that the material is a sow's ear.

"Lady Folly," by Stephen Pritt, is being played for the first time in London at the Grand Theatre, Fulham, this week. It is called a sporting drama, which means that racecourse gambling is its central interest. No attempt, however, is made to treat the question seriously. In fact, it is remarkable that the great dramatic possibilities of treating this question seriously have so very rarely been taken up. The hero stakes all his fortune on a horse, and the lady villain of the piece has the horse poisoned, so that it falls dead in the middle of the race. But the fact that the hero stakes his wealth is not regarded as otherwise than admirable. It is merely his misfortune that the machinations of villainy prevent him from winning it. Indeed, virtue—considered in this light—triumphs in the end, for the scheming lady restores upon her deathbed the money which the hero would have won, had she not drugged the horse. Apart from this, the play is an effective enough melodrama, with a situation of a woman slowly poisoning her rival and being discovered by a fashionable physician, which recalls a similar situation in Mr. Sydney Grundy's "A Fool's Paradise." The acting is capable, and Miss Cornelie Garret-Charles gives a clever performance as the scheming lady.

The greatest interest is attached to the announcement that Drury Lane is to see the production of the much-talked-of Dante play by Sir Henry Irving. A more fitting arrangement, as regards space and old associations, could not have been suggested. At Drury Lane, with its vast resources, we may be sure that the piece will be produced with all that sumptuous detail which is really sumptuous, not concentrating the whole energy on one set scene merely to berk or be little the others, that the play-going world has learned to connect with Sir Henry's management. As for associations, what theatre is more rich in the best traditions of the drama, which may be traced through all the great eras of the great players, than the old "patent" house? It is worthy both of the actor and of the theatre that what promises to be one of his most interesting ventures should set foot upon the boards of the old historic theatre.

Mr. Henry Wood announced at the Queen's Hall Concerts the commencement of an interesting cycle of the whole of Schubert's symphonies, which, so far as we recollect, have not been given in chronological order since they were first produced at the Crystal Palace twenty-one years ago. Even then, by accident the first symphony of the series was not given entirely in its proper form. Mr. Manns had been taken ill in Glasgow, and there was a scheme that Sullivan should conduct instead. There was some confusion about the orchestra, and a few of the members of the band did not put in an appearance until a short time after the performance had started, so that the oboe part in the first movement of the symphony had to be played on the flute until the "repeat," by which time the missing executant had turned up. The first movement only of the symphony had, however, been performed at the Crystal Palace on Schubert's birthday in 1880, the parts being copied from the original MS., then in the possession of Dr. Schneider, of Vienna. The copy was secured by that indefatigable Schubert lover, Sir George Grove. The symphony was written when Schubert was only sixteen, it was dedicated to his schoolmaster, and was first performed by the band of the school attached to the Imperial Chapel at Vienna. There is in the symphony a curious reminiscence of a well-known theme in the "Eroica" symphony of Beethoven, and even thus early in his career Schubert's characteristic treatment of the wood wind was obvious. To the performance of this and the other Schubert symphonies we may refer in greater detail when the cycle is further advanced.

Mr. Wood at Queen's Hall has also started a Cycle of Tschaikowsky's symphonies, the first of which, entitled "Zimnia Grozi," which has this week been performed for the first time in England. It was written during the winter of 1866, the year of the opening of the Moscow Conservatoire, at which Tschaikowsky was a teacher. But as in the case of the composer's early overture in F, it was rejected by Nicholas Rubinstein. Indeed it was, it seems, severely criticised by N. Rubinstein and Zaremba, who decided that it was not worth producing by the Musical Society at St. Petersburg Zaremba especially objected to the second theme of the first movement, and Tschaikowsky accordingly re-wrote this portion. Still, it did not please these very severe critics, although they eventually produced the two middle movements at St. Petersburg, without, however, any success. Tschaikowsky thenceforward determined to rely upon himself, and again re-wrote the work (which by the way, was first called a "symphonic poem"), but the original second theme he had forgotten altogether, and accordingly the theme suggested by Zaremba had to be used instead, and in this form it still appears. In the early spring of 1888 this symphony, entitled "Day Dreams of Winter" half of which had proved a failure at St. Petersburg, was produced under the composer's own direction at Moscow, and met with immediate success.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th September 1902.

1. There will be Gun Drill, and Morris Tube practice at Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters, to-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.

2. It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall, on Friday, the 26th instant, at 9 p.m., and will be followed by a dance.

3. Members requiring Tickets for the Prize Distribution, can obtain them on application at the Fort Head-quarters between the hours of 5-30 p.m. and 7 p.m. and at the Byculla Head-quarters on evenings of Drill. It will be necessary to present tickets at the door.

By Order.

G. STODDART, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

TRIBUNAL OF APPEAL.

INSANITARY BUILDINGS.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

At the Bombay Small Causes Court yesterday, Mr. C. W. Chitty, President of the Tribunal of Appeal, constituted under the Bombay Improvement Act, delivered judgment in the appeal filed by Mr. Cursetjee Eduji Shahajinpurwala against the award of the Special Collector in respect of two houses or chawls belonging to him and standing back to back, the one facing Parel Road and the other facing what was known as Pirkhan Lane. The claimant objected that the compensation awarded to him, viz., Rs. 33,340 was inadequate. Mr. Lowndes, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown & Co., solicitors, appeared for Government and Trust. Mr. Wadia of Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchund and Wadia, solicitors, represented the claimant.

The President of the Tribunal in the course of his judgment said:—The area of the property 764 square yards, was not in dispute; nor was there any question as to the amount awarded to the Fazendar and Government in respect of their rights, viz. Rs. 431. The owner of the property, Mr. Kursetjee Eduljee Shahajinpurnala, objected that the compensation awarded to him, Rs. 33,340, was inadequate and it was with his objections that the Court had to deal. The value of the two houses, when new, was taken by both sides at Rs. 40,439 and no question was raised as to the gross rental Rs. 4,059 per annum. With these exceptions the claimant challenged almost all the details of the special collector's valuation and asked that the figures in each item should be enhanced or reduced as the case might be in the direction most favourable to himself. It might be stated generally that he had not been able to address any satisfactory reasons for his demands, but they would be best dealt with seriatim. With regard to the life of the buildings the collector accepted the estimate of the Trust and allowed a life of sixty years, the age of the building at the time of notice being admittedly at least thirty years. The claimant asked the Court to allow a life of hundred years and to take the age of the buildings at twenty years, though he admitted that they were standing thirty years ago. It was alleged that the claimant spent some Rs. 11,000 in extraordinary repairs but on investigation the Court found that a large proportion of that amount (about Rs. 4,000) was spent in consequence of the requirements of the plague authorities under the Epidemic Diseases Act, by which the ventilation of the buildings might have been improved, but the permanence of the structures was not affected. The chawls were of much worse type and the Court considered that the Trust and the Collector had been extremely liberal in allowing a life of sixty years. That figure should be reduced rather than increased. With regard to the claimant's contention for an age of twenty years on the ground that a considerable sum of money had been recently expended in repairs, the Tribunal had satisfied from a personal inspection that the present state of repair of these buildings was certainly not better than would be expected with an age of thirty years, and the Court therefore decided the point against the claimant. With regard to the percentage for deduction, the point made was that 17 1-2 per cent and not 19 1-2 per cent should be the rate. In this connection the Court stated that the Trust were now willing in making the ultimate deduction, to make an allowance for tenants taxes, which were admittedly 7 per cent. That would give 10.44 per cent. for the total deduction, which figure the Court accepted. With regard to vacancies, etc., the Collector had allowed a reduction of 7 1-2 per cent. The claimant asked that it might be reduced to 4 per cent, but suggested no reason for so doing. There was little evidence adduced in regard to this point, but having regard to the nature of these buildings, containing some 115 separate rooms, and the class of tenants occupying them, the Tribunal considered that the deduction of 7 1-2 per cent was considerably lower than a prudent investor would allow for. With regard to Sinking fund the claimant suggested that the deduction should be taken on nine-tenth of the value. The Court considered that that was incorrect and that the deduction should be made on the full value. With regard to the insurance fund the claimant asked the Court to make the deduction on the depreciated value of the building, an unusual course, which the Court declined to adopt. With regard to the repairs the Collector had adopted the figures put before him by the Trust and had deducted 3-4 per cent. The claimant maintained that he spent only Rs. 66 per annum on repairs and that that figure should form the basis for the deduction rather than an estimated percentage. The Court observed that the question of repairs must be considered in relation to the life of the building. The Court doubted whether an allowance of 3-4 per cent. would be efficient to maintain these buildings in reasonably good repair for the life of sixty years allowed by the Collector. With regard to the delapidations and deductions for insanitary condition, the Court was of opinion that the two items of Rs. 84 and Rs. 1,625, cost of koba and brick-nogging and loss in rental value due to sanitary improvements, respectively, should have formed pars of a survey of delapidation and sanitary defects, and that the amount necessary to put these buildings into a reasonably good state of repairs and a satisfactory condition (which in the present case would have been very considerable) should have been deducted from the capitalized value. In this connection the Court desired to call the attention of the Trust and the Collector to section 49 (3) to (7) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, the provisions of which seemed to have been lost sight of in dealing with this case with regard to the number of years' purchase, the Collector had allowed 16 2-3 years, while the claimant demanded twenty years' purchase. The Court held that the allowance of 16 2-3 years' purchase was unduly liberal.

In conclusion the Court said: we desire to express our opinon that these buildings are of their kind the very worst that have been brought to the notice of this Tribunal. The buildings, which were left standing for our inspection, are now open on all sides. It is appalling to contemplate what must have been their condition when in mused in, as they were by the adjoining buildings, which on the south side either actually touched, or were at most only eighteen inches distant from their walls. It may be that the claimant is not wholly responsible for the present filth and squabs, as he relinquished possession some four months ago, but he is entirely responsible for the utterly insanitary condition of the buildings which has evidently existed for many years and must have been far worse before the improvements insisted on by the Plague authorities were carried out. We are surprised at the effrontery of the claimant in preferring this appeal and are of opinion that he has received far more than his property was worth. The appeal is therefore dismissed with cost.

KILLED WITH A BILL-HOOK.

Mr. S. Padamjee, Additional Sessions Judge of Broach, in August last, convicted Gordhan Darubhai of murder and sentenced him to death, and his two brothers of abetting him, and sentenced them each to five years' rigorous imprisonment. An appeal by the accused was considered at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. K. M. Javeri appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that one Muljee Manore had ill-feeling with the three accused, who are brothers. One Veridas Manore, a matadar, i. e. the class from which patels are selected, died two years ago, and both parties laid claim to the succession. On account of this dispute, which was admitted by the accused, the deceased Muljee was set upon by the three accused on the night of the 3rd June last, and mercilessly beaten. Accused No. 1 cut open his abdomen with a bill-hook, and Nos. 2 and 3 hit him with sticks. The deceased was sent immediately to Jambusir, where his statement was recorded by the second class magistrate and was admitted into the dispensary where he died the same day. The hospital assistant's statement left no doubt as to the cause of death. There were seven injuries on the deceased's person, and the cut in the abdomen caused the death. The bill-hook, according to the Sessions Judge, was a formidable sort of implement with a blade more than a foot long, pointed at one end, and more than two inches at the other end, with a handle more than five feet in length and weighing in all about 3 lbs. In the opinion of the Sessions Judge, No. 1 intended to cause the death of the deceased, and with that object hit him more than once with the bill-hook till he fell down and his intestines were protruding. That night, in the chavdi where the deceased was attacked the patel and another were sitting. Deceased and the accused were neighbours, and the latter must have seen the deceased go to the chavdi, and they followed him thither. The patel and the deceased afterwards separated. The patel had hardly gone about sixty cubits, when he heard shouts for assistance. He and others ran to the deceased's assistance and saw No. 1 hit the deceased, with a bill-hook, and Nos. 2 and 3 with sticks. The three accused then ran away. No. 1 hid the bill-hook in one Manore's house and then himself went and hid in his house. As to Nos. 2 and 3, they were armed only with sticks and could not have intended that their beating would bring about the deceased's death, and the Sessions Judge convicted them of causing grievous hurt, and sentenced them each to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Accused No. 1 was sentenced to death.

Their lordships confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal of accused No. 1. The appeals of Nos. 2 and 3 were also dismissed.

THE CHARGES OF MURDER AGAINST A PARSI.

The trial of Chanda, a Parsi resident of Jubbulpore, on the charge of murdering Jugganarkiso, a Madrasi Babu, was continued before the Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore on the 11th and 12th instant. Mr. M. Gupta, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. D. Ghosa, barrister-at-law Mr. P. C. Dutt, barrister-at-law and Messrs. Wilson, and Jivan Lal, Pleaders, for the defence.

Chote Lal, a butcher, residing in Jubbulpore, said that he saw Jugganarkiso on Saturday about three months ago. There was a Parsi boy with him and they were going towards the city. A Pasi cultivator gave evidence to the same effect, saying the time was about 2 p. m., and Mohan, a Kachi, and Bachu, a labourer, also gave corroborative evidence.

Sheik Turab, a carpenter, said that the last time he saw Jugganarkiso was when he was standing in the door of the Parsi Club with Chanda Seth and Chanda's son. That was on a Saturday just about three months ago or perhaps a few days more or less. It was about 2-30 p.m. He was going to his food with Bala Lohar at the time. In the door-way of the Club he saw the Babu standing with the Seth's son and the Seth came up on a bicycle and joined them.

Cross-examined, witness said he had been in his shop for the last seven or eight months. He did not remember the day of the week nor the date nor even the month that he entered the shop. He always went past the Parsi Club on his way between his shop and his house. If there had been any conversation when the Seth reached the door witness thought he would have heard it.

Re-examined, witness said he knew the day in question was Saturday because Sunday was Bazaar day.

Bala, a tonga-builder, said he saw the Babu and the Seth's son together at the doorway. The Seth came up on his bicycle and dismounted at the Club He did not see where they went. The time and date was about 2-30 p. m. on a Saturday about three months previous. He said the place he saw the three together was the school where the Parsi children went.

Cross-examined, he did not know whether it was called a club or not. A portion of the accused's evidence before the Magistrate was read to the effect that he saw the Seth arrive on a bicycle, get down and go into the school. He said he did not know whether he said that to the Magistrate or not, but he certainly did not see the accused go inside the school. The deposition was not read over to him in Hindi.

Wasil Mahomed, a tailor, also said that he saw the Babu and the Seth's son standing at the Parsi Club. Ghazi, a man who was with him, asked the Babu to pay him some money he owed him. The Babu said nothing but the boy replied that it was not the time to ask for money.

Cross examined, the deposition of witness before the Committing Magistrate was read over to him, in which he had stated that it was the Babu who had replied to Ghazi. Witness said that was what the Committing Magistrate thought he said, but he had pointed out the mistake when the deposition was read to him and the Magistrate had noted the correction on another piece of paper.

THE LOSS OF THE NITHSDALE.

410 MILES IN AN OPEN BOAT.

There arrived in Colombo this morning, says the Ceylon Observer "of the 12th instant," a boat with six men from the open sea and their condition attracted considerable attention at the jetty. The men, on enquiry proved to be from the British vessel Nithsdale which left Colombo for the United States of America just a week ago. The men had a tale of disaster to unfold and their first business was to report the wreck of the steamer Nithsdale to Lloyd's local Agents, Messrs. Aitken, Spence & Co. A representative of this paper, calling at the office, was accorded some of the particulars. The steamer "Nithsdale" arrived in Colombo on the 5th instant from Java with a cargo of 500 tons of sugar for the United States and took in a full supply of coal. She left on the same night southwards along the route usually taken by vessels towards the Maldive group. There are two channels which are passed in this group, one about half a degree North Latitude, and another about one and half degrees. The "Nithsdale" is said to have had a fairly good voyage up to the former cut let and was passing through the Cardiva Channel on the early morning of the 8th instant when she suddenly struck at a place called the Corufa Reef at 3-10 a. m. The vessel was only carrying her cargo of sugar and no passengers except the crew who were commanded by Captain G Hadden. There was a sudden commotion and the Captain decided, presumably after a tentative examination of the craft, to send a boat back to Colombo for assistance. Promptly the life-boat was lowered, and fully provisioned, and the Chief Officer Mr. Duncan with the Fourth Engineer, Mr. Sheriff and 4 men embarked on the bold and difficult task of bringing news to Colombo, the nearest port, and seeking for assistance. The boat left the vessel at 9-20 a. m. on the same morning of the wreck and after a remarkable journey of not less than 410 miles reached Colombo at about 3 o'clock this morning having achieved the journey at the rate of about 100 miles a day. The Chief Officer and his companions laid the matter in the hands of Lloyds' Agents and naturally sought rest promptly at the British India Hotel, where the fatigue and vicissitudes during the past few days they had undergone kept them in bed for the greater part of the day.

The vessel, we learn, belongs to the Glasgow firm of Messrs Robert Mackill and Co., and left England about 21 months ago on her maiden voyage to the East. So far as could be ascertained, the damage sustained by the vessel is that her fore-hold has been knocked in and she lies slantwise with a good part of the bow under water. The Captain and crew are looking after the vessel and doubtless urgent assistance is needed to save her from becoming a total wreck. Lloyd's Agents were not prepared to say this afternoon, when our reporter called, what action was being taken to relieve the vessel. The crew is supposed to be well provisioned. The boat's crew were fortunately well equipped for the voyage and did not experience much difficulty in this connection. The first half of the voyage to Colombo is said to have been in comparatively fair weather but on nearing this island the boat encountered rough seas which often washed over her. Consequently the adventurous crew were drenched to the skin and were obliged to remain in their wet garments up to the end.

The cause of the mishap to the ship is not ascertainable, but it is understood that rather rough weather was prevailing at the time the vessel struck on the Corufa Reef.

An enquiry is to be held by Lloyd's Agents tomorrow morning. The Nithsdale was built in 1900. Her dimensions are 335 feet length, 48 feet breadth and 24 feet depth, and an official tonnage of 3,478.

THE IRISH BUDDHIST PRIEST.

MR. U. DHAMALOKA IN JAPAN.

Mr. U. Dhamaloka, F.T.S. (Fellow of the Theosophical Society), and President of the Society for Promoting Buddhism, with headquarters in Rangoon, Burmah, has arrived in Japan to establish branches of his Society throughout the country and to organise a conference of Buddhism at the forthcoming Osaka exhibition, to which representatives of Buddhism all over the world will be invited.

A representative of the "Japan Herald" had a conversation with this gentleman to-day. The interviewer remarked at once on the fluency of the priest's English, though he spoke it with an intonation which at first the hearer was puzzled to localise. Finally, Mr. Dhamaloka was asked point-blank to declare his nationality and replied, with a very perceptible twinkle of the eye, that he was Irish. It was the brogue that had bewildered the listener for familiar as it was, he found some little difficulty in reconciling it with Mr. Dhamaloka's profession and appearance, for he wore the garb of a Japanese priest and though closer inspection, his Western origin could be discerned, years of exposure to an Oriental sun had so tanned him, and his shaven head so disguised him that as he afterwards said, he might easily pass in a Japanese crowd without exciting any attention.

"Yes," said this interesting visitor, "I was the first European to enter the Buddhist priestood, and am one of the High Priests. I have been a Buddhist for twenty years, but went to Burmah ten years ago from Australia to be ordained."

In reply to further questions, Mr. Dhamaloka said he expected to be in Japan for quite three years, engaged in professional work.

"Isn't a Buddhist propaganda superfluous in Japan?" asked his interviewer.

"On the contrary," was the reply. "Japanese Buddhism impresses me as the most corrupt in the world. I find that the priests eat meat, drink wine, and are not strictly celebate. There are some exceptions, but they do not belong to the leading sects. Chinese Buddhism is bad enough, but Japanese Buddhism is worse. We have already done a good deal to reform and spread Buddhism in various countries. We have now seven temples in America, and in Liverpool there is a temple which cost £50,000 to build. In Europe alone we have nearly two hundred thousand followers and many more in America."

It is his intention later to establish a weekly English paper in Tokyo for the promotion of Buddhism. He speaks in appreciative terms of his reception by the Japanese who are always ready to welcome anything or anybody that promises improvement.

ADELAIDE DIVORCE CASE.

"CONSPIRACY FOR BLOOD MONEY."

The divorce case Hall v. Hall, Rev. Alexande Wilson co-respondent came to an abrupt close in the Adelaide Civil Court, on August 24. Immediately upon taking his seat on the bench, Mr. Justice Boucaut said he could not see any conspiracy which could affect the cable messages and telegrams which had passed between respondent and Wilson. Those messages were the keystone to petitioner's case, and he could not get over the effect of them in his mind. Respondent had also not acceded to the invitation to tell him what took place, but carried the war into petitioner's camp by allusions to Nurse Harris, whom "£150 would not pay," and also to petitioners' drinking on the diggings. Could Mr. Piper produce further evidence on those two subjects?

Mr. A. W. Piper, who appeared for respondent, admitted that he could not, and added that he felt he could do no more good. If respondent left the box he would call no further evidence.

His Honor: Do you wish to address me?

Mr. Piper: No.

His Honor (to Sir John Downer, who appeared for co-respondent): Do you?

Sir John Downer: Yes. I do not accept that position of the case. You have not heard me.

His Honor: You can occupy four days if you like. I will listen anxiously and patiently, and hope you will succeed. I invite you to speak.

Sir John Downer: It seems a little hard that co-respondent should not have an opportunity of saying something.

His Honor: I can't barney with you. The unfortunate lady must undergo continued cross-examination. You know the painful position the woman is in and the pain which co-respondent is suffering. I will say no more.

Counsel for respondent and co-respondent conferred, and agreed to consider the case closed. Sir Josiah Symon, K. C., for petitioner, declined to address the court.

His Honor: I think, Sir Josiah, it is my bounden duty to report the allegations principally proved In delivering judgment, his Honor said he was guided by the statement of Lord Stowell perhaps the greatest jurist in the world, that if two persons adopted such a course to ore another that those about them considered that if they had the opportunity they would commit misconduct, the court ought, if the parties had had such opportunity, to deduce the judgment that misconduct was proved. Another judge had pointed out that it was a mistaken notion to consider that misconduct must be proved. It could not be proved. All that could be proved was such conduct as would lead common sense to the conclusion that misconduct had been committed. Probably some judges would sternly rebuke the woman concerned in the case. He was not called upon to do that. There was a clear demonstration of conspiracy between Mansfield and Lawrence to make money out of the unfortunate woman. They knew what had taken place, and thought they would get blood money or blackmail. He would not hang a mad dog on the testimony of those men. They hunted the unfortunate lady day after day. It was ridiculous to tell him that those men were not after lucre. The action of Lawrence in getting behind a chair and trying to terrify respondent made him fit to be put on the triangles. He had given Lawrence a hint when he ordered certain documents to be impounded. He now ordered the letter written by Mansfield to be impounded. Those gentlemen were not yet out of the wood. There were certain laws bearing upon threatening letters. Mr. Hall had been a very considerate husband and had given respondent a good home, with comfortable surroundings. His Honor did not believe the cellar incident, and from the first had not believed Lawrence, who looked sick and green in the box. It was impossible for any unbiassed mind to come to any other conclusion than that the telegrams and cablegrams were riddled with guilt. No doubt the words "Dearest Alexander," discovered by respondent's niece, Miss Belt, had been written by respondent and referred to co-respondent. Miss Belt evidently imputed impropriety at that time, and warned her aunt. It was only human nature that servants should watch their masters and mistresses, who should conduct themselves in such a manner as would encourage them to do so. He could not, therefore, take Mr. Piper's view that all the servants in this case were wicked conspirators. Respondent and Wilson had resided at the same hotel together, and when confronted with reasons became flurried. If Wilson were innocent when accused by the servants he would have faced the charge but he had fled from the church and the State. Respondent arranged before Wilson left to telegraph to him if she succeeded in "blinding" her husband. It was improper conduct on Wilson's part to send telegrams to a married woman. When he returned he received money from respondent. It was censurable and wicked for a married woman with a family and a daughter seventeen years old to stay with a single man at an hotel. They were philandering about together at Port Victor, and in respect to the euchre party respondent nearly admitted her guilt. She said, "I won't swear Wilson did not sleep at the avenue that night." It was almost impossible for the court to resist the suggestion. The judgment of the court was that the niece, Kate Belt, was a witness of the truth. She was not anxious to betray her aunt or to exaggerate her misconduct. It was a matter for grave consideration whether Ethel Hicks could be considered a party to the wickedness of Lawrence and Mansfield. He believed her, however. His Honor, in concluding his judgment, said he would report to the Full Court on Tuesday that the allegations were proved and he would certify that the case should have lasted twelve days only.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 18.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

125-01—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Khooshaldas Dajibhoy and others—M C and V.

83-02—Mulji C and V—Bachoo Hurkisondas vs Sir Bhalchandra Krishna and others—Daphtary and F.

Commercial Cause.

94-02—Kanga and P—Hudatrat Nundram vs Balkishan Shivlal and others—Bicknell M and M.

Long Causes.

130-02—Little and Co—Chuturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co.

301-02—Nanu and H—Dugroo Saliba vs Jamshedjee Muncherjee Shroff—Shamrao and M.

829-01—Mansukhlal D J and M—Goverdhundas Sunderdas vs Lukhmidas Valjee—Bicknel M and M.

380-01—Thakurdas and Co—R Murray vs D Barlow—Crawford and Co.

862-00—Mansukhlal D and J—Jamnagir Nitiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.

860-00—Smitham Band N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municpal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.

421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardesir Spencer vs Fazul Pearu Mahomed and others—M J and M.

216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kalliandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).

328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisondas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

256-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others v Abdool Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.

181-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladabhoy Hassum vs Suleman Gulam Hoosein—Ardesir H D and Co.

263-02—Matubhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Ratanjee Sorabjee Nassarwanjee Talati and another—Unwalla and P.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Cause.

407-02—N M Cama—Ratanchand Jethajee and another vs E D Mowson—Smetham B and N.

Undefended New Long Cause.

364-02—Sorabji and J—Solomon David Gag vs Anna Solomon David Gag.

Long Causes.

304-02—Dikshit and D—Dholsaji Hakamchand and another vs Bai Manibai widow and another—M R Vakil—Part heard.

789-01—Bhai Shanker and K and G—Kawasjee Romanjee Banaji Bastram vs Ossman Jamal Varani and another—Edgelow G and W and Ardeshir H and D.

Short Cause.

259-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley Smith and others—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

234-98—Malvi H and M—Motilal Sewaram vs Hirachand Harakchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

427-98—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albert Sassoon and others vs Hurmukhroy Sivram and others—Tyabjee D and Co and M H and M—Part heard.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

437-00—Little and Co—Gokaldas Haridas and others vs Mathuradas Thakersey and another—Mulla and M—Part heard.

630-01—Bicknell M and M—Merwanjee Jamsedjee Hakim vs Moroba Ramchandra Poy and others—In person and J P Dastoor.

701-01—Balkrishna V N K—Moti Dowjee and another vs Premjee Dewaram and another.

575-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Ramjee Dowjee and others vs Bhanjee Muljee and another—Wadia and G.

630-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Janabai and another vs Dharsey Tokersey—Tyabjee D and Co.

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Lalloobhoy vs Dayal Mowji and others—Kanga and P Tyabjee D and Co.

502-01—Little and Co—Moolchand Heeraj and others vs Lalchand Chellaram and others—M H and M and Mathubhai J and M.

517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosein Haindadar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Alladin Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co and M and M and Captain and V.

272-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin G H Haindadar and another vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co. M and M.

269-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam H Haindadar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co Captain and V and M B and B.

700-01—M H Vakil—Vally Mahomed Peer Mahomed and others vs Alladin Metha—Tyabjee D and Co.

LIFE IN NEW GUINEA.

DEALING WITH BORDER RAIDS.

MASSACRES OF THE NATIVES.

The Federal Government about the end of June had news from Mr. Jiear, a magistrate in British New Guinea, that the famous cannibalistic tribe from Dutch New Guinea, the Tugeri, had made a serious raid once more into British territory, and had massacred numbers of natives. The Acting Prime Minister at once communicated with Sir Francis Winter, the Acting Administrator of British New Guinea, and suggested that the Dutch and Federal Governments should combine to render these raids impossible in the future. Last week Mr. Deakin through Lord Tennyson, Acting Governor General received an interesting report from Sir Francis Winter, dated 30th July, in which the sequel to Mr. Jiear's information is set out. The Acting Administrator says:—

"Mr. Jiear in his telegram did not communicate the sequel to the attack by the Tugeri on the Sanana natives. Proceeding down the Morehead, after their raid on the Sanana villages, the Tugeri were encountered by a large hunting party of our natives, amongst whom were some Sanana men. The party at once attacked the Tugeri, killed several of them, and forced them to abandon their canoes and to take to flight in the bush. Hence the marauders have been punished.

"On my arrival here from Australia, I at once empowered Mr. Jiear to communicate direct with the Dutch authorities at Merauke respecting the Tugeri, if communication were between head quarters here and Merauke great loss of time might be incurred. I think the matter can be left in the hands of the magistrate. He has sufficient force to deal with the Tugeri. It may be assumed also that the Tugeri are not in the least eager to encounter our constabulary. When Sir William MacGregor attacked them in 1890 they practically offered no resistance to the attack. The last occasion that they encountered the constabulary was in the night fight on the Morehead, in 1890, when they were completely beaten by half a dozen constables, with no European officer in charge of them.

TUGERI HISTORY.

"I think myself that the Tugeri question has been forced into a prominence not warranted by facts. It has in some way grown to be assumed that they are exceptionally powerful and warlike, and that their modes of warfare are more ruthless than those of other natives, or in other words, that they are the only natives who massacre without sparing. The first time that we came into contact with the Tugeri within the possession was in 1892, some little time after the Government post at Mabudauan had been established. This station was then the most westerly point on the south coast of the possession at which there were human habitations. A war party of Tugeri reached the station one night and judging by the number of footprints, made a close inspection of it. As everyone on the station was fast asleep, they were not molested. Not only did they not venture to attack the place but they were in such a hurry to get back in the direction of their own country that they left two of their canoes behind them. The news of their visit soon spread. Canoes full of armed natives, some from the neighbouring villages in New Guinea, and others from the Island of Saibai, in Queensland waters, hastened to the station. All these natives begged the officer in charge to lead them in pursuit of the retreating Tugeri, and were dreadfully disappointed when he refused to go or to sanction any pursuit. Mr. Jiar not long ago visited some new tribes inland from Boigu. They were fairly strong tribes. He found that the Tugeri had in times past extended their raids as far as the territory of these tribes, but that the latter were not in the least affraid of them, and had repulsed them.

MASSACRES ARE COMMON.

"With regard to ruthless massacres, the possibilities are that during the period that has elapsed since my arrival in this possession more natives have been ruthlessly massacred by other natives within a radius of 30 miles from the house in which I am now writing than have during such period been killed in this possession by the Tugeri. In 1893 a village on the Laroki River, distant not more than six hours' walk from this house, was nearly exterminated. In 1894 a village distant about 25 miles from this house, and only a few miles from the sea, was attacked, and 40 men, women and children killed. There must at least have been a dozen more minor massacres during the same period, and within the same radius. Nor has the tract of country I speak of had an exceptional history. Massacres have been common enough all over the country, and I have no doubt are even now common enough in those portions of British New Guinea that we are still unacquainted with."

CURE OF SNAKE BITES.

A Correspondent writes to the "Madras Mail"—Under the head of "Story of a Snake Cure" in your issue of the 4th instant, a correspondent signing herself "B" gives an interesting account of the experiments carried out by her husband in curing the stings of bees and scorpions, also bite of cobras, by use of malt vinegar. The following successful cure of a snake bite might be tried in similar instances when one is far away from medical aid, a valuable human life has to be saved, and every minute's delay might prove fatal. On the 16th ultimo, while tracking the rogue elephant wounded by His Excellency the Viceroy at the Hebbal a Shikar Camp, accompanied by my son and five Kuraver trackers, through thick grass and scrub jungle, the leading tracker, an old man, trod on a snake which turned and bit him on the edge of his left foot. He shook the snake off and ran back in perfect terror and falling down, cried out that he was bitten by a cobra and that he was a dead man. The Kuraver tracker immediately behind him assured us that it was a cobra and that he saw its expanded hood. However, there was no time to be lost in searching for the snake. I got a piece of thin cord made of twisted hair, which one of the men happened to have and made a tight ligature just below his knee; then washed off the two tiny drops of blood on his foot and saw distinctly two fine punctures, which could only have been made by the fangs of some poisonous snake. I told my son to make a cut across the punctures or bites to let them bleed freely. We then began pressing out the blood from below the ligature to the ankle until there was no more. We now washed the wound with raw whisky, which unfortunately happened to have, and administered a stiff peg internally, which the old man drank off neat without a wince. We next applied two more ligatures below the first. Meanwhile, a fire having been made, we got a firebrand and applied it to the wound freely. We now anxiously waited the results of our treatment, keeping the man awake for an hour or so, and finding him none the worse, except that his foot had swollen, we decided to get back to Camp as it was fast getting dark. On reaching Camp we removed the lowest ligature, and gave him another stiff dose of whisky and a warm coat, as he was shivering with cold. The next morning he was better, although the swelling had not abated. We dressed his wound with carbolic oil and sent him to his people in the forest. Four days after he turned up and appeared all right with one ligature still on, which we told him to remove as no longer necessary. We asked the man why he did not kill the snake as he had a stick in his hand. The reply was, that if he had done so he should not be then alive that by sparing the snake his life was saved. All the Kuravers believe in this superstition. Our treatment was simply endured to please us and had nothing to do with his cure!

AN INDIAN OFFICER'S AFFAIRS.

At the London Bankruptcy Court on August 27, the Official Receiver reported in the case of E. C. B. Nepean that it appeared the debtor entered the Army in 1885 as a lieutenant in the West Kent Regiment, and in January, 1888, he joined the Indian Staff Corps in which in 1896

WRITERS AND READERS.

It has, we believe, more than once been suggested to Mr. Herbet Spencer that a revised and finally arranged edition of all his writings would be very welcome. He has never, however, seen his way to take in hand, or supervise, so great a task, though probably he will arrange for its being carried out some day.

We are getting an edition, with coloured illustrations, of Mrs. Barret Browning's Sonnets from the Portuguese, a volume which is now out of copyright. The drawings are by Miss Margaret Armstrong, and they are thought to be most happy in their interpretation of the famous sonnets. The volume is to be published here and in America by Messrs. Putnam.

Three interesting writers will contribute to the new fiction of September. Mr. Stanley Weyman promises a volume of short stories under the title In Kings' Byways, and Miss Katharine Tynan a novel entitled The Love of Sisters. Then Mr. Cunninghame Graham has a volume of stories coming, and with characteristic courage he calls it Success. He has been laid up at Fez, having been hurt by his horse falling on him, but is now almost better.

Mr. Henry C. Shelley has written a book on Keats and his Circle, and Messrs. Putnam are soon to publish it. The chief aim, as is explained, is to give a portrait of John Keats, human being. At the same time the book has a literary interest, since it attempts to clear up several points of doubt in Keats's life, and because it includes new material. The greater part of the illustrations have never been published before, being taken in the main, from the collection in the possession of Sir Charles Dilke.

Captain Philip Trevor, an authority on sports, has written a critical history of football from its origin to the present day. It abounds in anecdotes concerning the great players of Rugger, and deals with the personal qualities, and other conditions, which go to the making of the game. Captain Trevor gives an account of every important Rugby football club in the country, with tabulated results of their matches during the last few years, and an appreciation of their leading players. Messrs. Chapman will have the book ready for the football season.

The Duke of Devonshire's pictures at Chatsworth include some unique examples of the Old Masters. A set of reproductions of these pictures will shortly be published by Messrs. Duckworth. They are already known, in part, from the reproductions of Braun, and the critical notices of Crowe and Cavalcaselle and Morelli. The present series, however, will consist of work which, though it has great artistic merit and historical interest, is practically unknown. Mr. S. Arthur Strong, who is librarian at Chatsworth, as well as at the House of Lords, contributes a critical text.

Parson Jack Russell was a great figure in the West Country, where his name endures, especially among those who ride to hounds. A very interesting life of him was published by Mr. Bently more than twenty years ago. Copies of it have become scarce, and now a new edition is to be given us. It will be issued jointly—the system of joint publication seems to be reviving—by Messrs. Chatto and Mr. J. G. Commin of Exeter. The feature of the reissue will be a series of hand-coloured illustrations by Mr. N. H. J. Baird, treating of scenes in the hunting field and of events in the life of Parson Jack.

Something can now be added to what has already been said here about the new, and final edition, of Walt Whitman's writings. It will be in ten volumes. Three of these will be filled by the life of Whitman, his Leaves of Grass and variorum readings of it. Five will be given to his prose works, including letters to his mother, and other remains which have not before been published. The last two volumes are to consist of Notes and Fragments, with an essay on the growth of the Leaves of Grass, and a complete bibliography by Professor Triggs of Chicago University. He has long been known in America as a keen lover and student of Whitman.

An anthology, as it may be called, of actual mountaineering experiences is being published by Mr. Fisher Unwin. It has been prepared by Mr. Aubrey Le Blond and is dedicated to that veteran but always active Alpinist, Mr. Edward Whymper. Naturally it has been difficult to know just what to include in such a volume. My guiding principal, says Mrs. Le Blond, has been to give preference to descriptions which are either so exciting by reason of the facts narrated, or else so brilliantly and wittily written that they cannot fail to excite the readers' interest. She adds chapters on the science of mountaineering, on glaciers, on avalanches, and on Alpine guides.

Next week we shall get from Messrs. Black an issue of a very ancient book relating to the Scriptures. This is the Book of Jubilees, which is the oldest commentary in the world on Genesis and the early chapters of Exodus. It was written in Hebrew in the latter half of the second century B.C., and therefore forms and independent witness to the form of the Hebrew text of the Pentateuch at that date. From Hebrew it was translated into Greek, and from Greek into Ethiopic and Latin. The entire Ethiopic version has come down to us, but only fragments of the original version have been preserved. Professor Charles, of Trinity College, Dublin, edits this issue, and contributes an introduction, notes, and an index.

Mr. Kipling has made a slight change in the title of his new book, which will now be called Just So Stories; for Little Children.—Mr. Jack London, whose last story made a hit here, has a new one appearing with Messrs. Macmilan. It is entitled Children of the Frost, and is a tale of Indians and the North West.—Another Maurus Jokai novel is promised by Messrs Jarrold. It has the title The Slaves of the Padishah and is a story of the Turks in Hungary. Next week a new volume will appear in Mr. Fisher Unwin's First Novel Series. It is a historical tale, by Mr. Bass Blake, of Marlborough's time. The title is A Lady's Honour.—Next week also Messrs. Chatto will publish Mr. Harold Bindloss's new story, The Concession Hunters, and they announce a three-and sixpenny edition of Mr. Justin McCarthy's Mononia, a tale of Forty-eight.—An Anglo Indian novel is promised by Messrs. Blackwood. It has the title, The Colonel Sahib, and the author is Garrett Mill.

Mr. T. H. S. Escott is writing a new book, which Mr. Fisher Unwin will publish.—Across Coveted Lands, or a Journey from Flushing to Calcutta Overland, is the title which Mr. Savage Landor gives to his coming book.—A great feature of it will be the illustrations, of which there are to be nearly two hundred from sketches and photographs. Messrs Macmillan are to issue it early in the autumn.—Mr. W. H. Mallock's work, Religion as a Credible Doctrine, is finished, and Messrs. Chapman will issue it soon. Its object is to exhibit theistic religion generally as a system worthy of reasonable acceptance.—Mr. Henry Newbolt's new volume of verse will be issued by Mr. Murray in September. It represents the poetry which Mr. Newbolt has written since his Island Race appeared.—Dr. Orello Cone is the author of a study of the primitive Christian doctrine of earthly possessions, which Messrs. Black are to publish under the title Rich and Poor in the New Testament.—Mr. Fisher Unwin is to publish a History of the Commune of 1871 translated from the French Lissagaraz.—A volume of sermons by the late Canon Askew of Carlisle, is being issued by Messrs, Skeffington. It will be called Plain Sermons.

The other day saw the publication of Miss Corell's new romance, entitled Temporal Power. It is an announcement that no chronicler may ignore. I understand that in accordance with the custom adopted by Miss Corelli now for several years no review copies have been sent out, nevertheless, no doubt, reviews will promptly appear in many quarters. That also is in some sort a triumph for the novelist and her publishers, whether a welcome one to Miss Corelli herself or an unwelcome, I cannot tell. Unquestionably these reviewers are within their rights in criticising. Publication is a challenge, that in itself justifies criticism. Yet when a lady conceives that she has not been fairly treated by critics, and adopts a course amounts to a notice to all whom it may concern that she does not invite criticism, I think, for my part, that her wishes might be respected. Whether, however, absolute silence on the part of the critics would satisfy Miss Corelli, again I cannot tell. Edmund de Goncourt, like Miss Corelli, was full of complaints against his critics, but he complained none the less that the papers were very dull when they contained nothing about himself and his writings.

People interested in birthday anniversaries of celebrated persons, who appreciate recondite and appropriate quotations suitable to the occasion should note that Mr. Grant Richards will publish next month a book called This is my Birthday, compiled by Miss Anita Bartle, who is responsible for the selection of the quotations under that now familiar heading in the "Daily Chronicle." The book will have an introduction by Mr. Zangwill, who, if I recollect rightly, is in the unusual case of not knowing his own birthday, Mr. Zangwill pays Miss Bartle the neat compliment of saying that Bartlett's Familiar Quotations will henceforward have to give way to Bartle's Unfamiliar Quotations.

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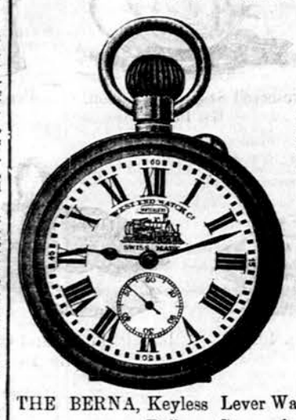

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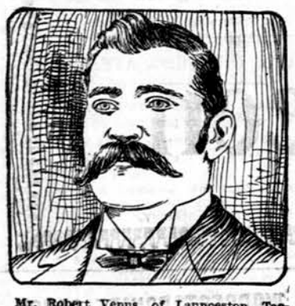

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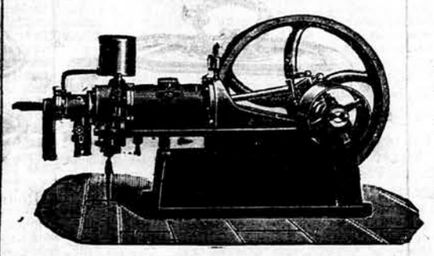

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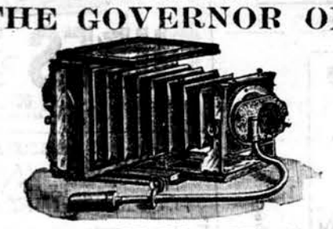

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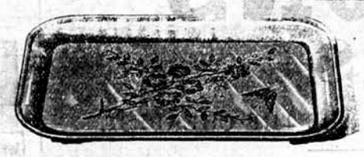
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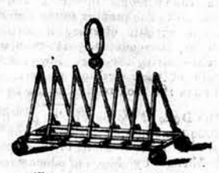
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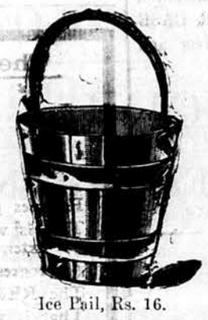
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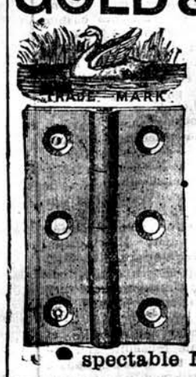

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